THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2728

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

20 July 2000

AM 9:00 **CONVENE.** Main auditorium of the Department of Interior Building, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. (Please use the C Street entrance.)

I. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. National Park Service /American Battle Monuments Commission

CFA 20/JUL/00-1, World War II Memorial. 17th Street at the Rainbow Pool. Architectural elements and landscape. Final. (Previous: CFA 20/MAY/99-2.)

PM 1:30 **RECONVENE.** Following lunch, the meeting will reconvene in the conference room of the Commission of Fine Arts, 441 F Street, NW (National Building Museum), Suite 312, Washington, D.C. 20001

II. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes: 15 June 2000

B. Dates of next meetings: 21 September 2000
19 October 2000

C. Report on the Naval Observatory entrance sign mockup.

D. Confirmation of approval of design, Father Theodore Hesburgh Congressional Gold Medal.

Item not on printed agenda: Staff approval of future antenna projects, page 26.

III. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS continued, 20 July 2000

B. Federal Highway Administration

CFA, 20/JUL/00-2, Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge. Capital Beltway/U.S. Interstate Highway 95-495 between Telegraph Road (Rt. 611, Virginia) and Indian Head Highway (Rt. 210, Maryland). Replacement bridge. Concept.

C. National Park Service

CFA 20/JUL/00- 3, U.S. Navy Memorial. Pennsylvania Avenue at 8th Street, NW. Addition of "Engineering Duty Officers at Naval Shipyards" sculptural panel. Design.

D. Smithsonian Institution/National Zoo

1. CFA 20/JUL/00- 4, New picnic pavilion. Revised design. Final. (Previous: CFA 20/JAN/00-10.)

2. CFA 20/JUL/00- 5, The Mane Restaurant. Renovations and additions. Concept.

3. CFA 20/JUL/00- 6, Panda House. Temporary ADA walkway. Design.

E. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

CFA 20/JUL/00- 7, Metro canopy project. 53 locations, system wide. Standardized system to cover exposed escalator entrances. Concept.

F. General Services Administration

1. CFA 20/JUL/00- 8, Federal Trade Commission. Constitution Avenue and 7th Street, NW. New roof top cooling equipment. Design.

2. CFA 20/JUL/00- 9, The West Heating Plant. 1021 29th Street, NW. Cellular communication antennas. Installation.

G. U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

CFA 20/JUL/00- 10 , EEOC. New Logo. Design.

H. District of Columbia Public Schools

1. CFA 20/JUL/00- 11, Anacostia Senior High School. 16th and R streets, SE. New stadium and site improvements. Design.

2. CFA 20/JUL/00- 12, Garnet-Patterson Junior High School. Vermont Avenue, 10th and U streets, NW. Replacement Gymnasium. Concept.

I. District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development

CFA 20/JUL/00- 13, Westminster Street Playground Park. 901-907 Westminster Street, NW. Renovation. Design

J. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

Appendix I.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

a. S.L. 00-059, 770 5th Street, NW. Avalon Bay Communities, Inc. New 12 story apartment building. Design development. (Previous: 18 May 2000.)

b. S.L. 00-101, 5810 Oregon Avenue, NW. New single family home. Permit.

c. S.L. 00-091, 2807 Chesterfield Place, NW. New single family home. Concept.

d. Appendix II.

OLD GEORGETOWN SUBMISSIONS

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 99-185 HPA. 99-398	2700 Q Street, NW Kew Street Joint Venture Kew Gardens Apartments	Replacement windows - permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed replacement windows. Applicant agreed to study options and prepare a site mock-up of window for review by the Commission. Case has been inactive for a period of time. File new submission of permit application for review by the Commission when site mock-up of window installation is ready for review.

O.G. 00-101 HPA. 00-269	1648 33rd Street, NW Jamie Macayeal Residence	Alterations for areaway in front and to rear - permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed alterations to areaway in front of house and alterations to rear. Applicant failed to provide additional information for review as requested. Note: applicant failed to attend the Old Georgetown Board meeting 6 July 2000 to discuss project.

O.G. 00-124 HPA. 00-307	3241 M Street, NW Paul Sweny American Bistro	Sign - permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for sign. Applicant failed to provide additional information for review as requested. Note: applicant failed to attend the Old Georgetown Board meeting 6 July 2000 to discuss project. File new submission of detailed drawings for sign with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-125 HPA. 00-311	1334 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Soleiman Brothers Gilberto Aparicio	Replacement windows - existing -permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for existing replacement windows on second floor, PROVIDED sign on glass is limited to applied vinyl lettering reading "Gilberto My Tailor". Applicant agreed to remove telephone number and additional lettering from glass surface. The Commission regrets replacement of windows was completed prior to review of permit application. Windows which were removed were not original to the building.

O.G. 00-132 HPA. 00-351	1408 31st Street, NW Mrs. Kevin Charles Residence	Replacement windows -permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed replacement windows. Recommend further study of repair of existing windows with the use of interior storm windows for energy conservation

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O.G. 00-157 HPA. 00-409	1412 28th Street, NW Rick and Susan English Residence	Replacement windows in front facade - revised design - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement windows in front facade as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated July 2000 which indicate 2/2 wood windows with true divided lights.

O.G. 00-160 HPA. 00-413	3342 M Street, NW Claud Zein Bo Concept	Alterations to front and rear - conceptual

ACTION: Returned without Action. Case was superseded by case O.G. 00-189.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-163 HPA. 00-416	3336-3342 M Street, NW rear East Banc, Inc. Design Center West	Alterations and additions - design development - conceptual

ACTION: Returned without Action. Case superseded by case O.G. 00-188.

O.G. 00-164 HPA. 00-417	3109 M Street, NW 3109 M Street Assoc. Guacamole	Signs - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed internally-illuminated box sign with back-lit letters reading "Guacamole" **ONLY**. Sign is to be installed within arcade at back of stairs to basement entrance as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 28 June 2000. Additional signs which were not approved have been deleted from this application.

O.G. 00-171 HPA. 00-429	1056 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Allan Mitchell Office	Replacement windows - permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed replacement windows. Recommend retention and repair of existing steel windows.

O.G. 00-174 HPA. 00-437	1633 29th Street, NW Ben and Deb Johns MacKall Square Residence	Curb-cut entrance to driveway in public space - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for work in public space for curb-cut entrance to driveway into MacKall Square as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 14 July 2000. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for stone walls at entrance for review by the Commission when ready.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-175 HPA. 00-438	3040 Dumbarton Street, NW Stevens residence	Addition to garage roof - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design for addition of dormer and alterations to garage roof as shown in Option C of supplemental drawings received and dated 14 July 2000. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 00-177 HPA. 00-466	1430 33rd Street, NW David and Tammi Brown Residence	Alterations to side yard, add trellis - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for alterations to side yard, including relocation of retaining wall, reduction of parking area, addition of fence to match existing, and three new 20'-0" high wood trellises.

O.G. 00-178 HPA. 00-469	3312 N Street, NW Dan Heininger Residence	Rebuild front stoop steps and landing - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed rebuilding of front stoop and landing using materials to match size, color and texture of existing.

O.G. 00-179 HPA. 00-470	2708 O Street, NW Peter and Victoria Stuart Residence	Repair front porch - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to porch, including two replacement posts to match turned design of existing historic post, and repair of damaged material with replacements-in-kind, as indicated in supplemental information received and dated 30 June 2000.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-180 HPA. 00-472	1627 35th Street, NW John and Heidi Scanlon Residence	Rear fence and alterations to front walk - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed rear wood fence and alterations to front walk. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 00-146).

O.G. 00-181 HPA. 00-473	3021 Dumbarton Street, NW Malaby and Biddoes Residence	Enclose 2nd floor rear porch - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed enclosure of second floor of rear porch as shown in drawings received and dated 16 June 2000. Revised design retains historic fabric of rear wall, as previously requested by Commission. See previous Action (O.G. 00-170).

O.G 00-182 HPA. 00-474	2903 P Street, NW Goodhand and Griski Residence	Repair and maintenance - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed work which is repair, maintenance and replacement-in-kind and follows appropriate preservation standards as indicated in drawings received and dated 16 June 2000. There is no objection to the relocation of existing antenna and the installation of 18-inch satellite dish behind rear chimney where they will be less visible from public space.

O.G. 00-185 HPA. 00-477	3103 M Street, NW Levy Group Chico's	Alterations to storefront awnings and signs - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to storefront, awnings and sign composed of individually pin-mounted channel letters reading "Chico's" and illuminated by light fixtures. Applicant agreed to delete projecting sign, which was not approved, from this application.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-186 HPA. 00-478	1238 31st Street, NW Fifth Church of Christ Scientist Church building	Railings on entry steps - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed railings on entry steps to the Fifth Church of Christ Scientist building. New railings will match existing railings.

O.G. 00-187 HPA. 00-479	1222 31st Street, NW Fifth Church of Christ Scientist Reading Room	Railings on entry steps - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed railings on entry steps to the Fifth Church of Christ Scientist Reading Room. New railings will match existing railings.

O.G. 00-188 HPA. 00-480	3336-3342 M Street, NW rear East Banc, Inc. Design Center West	Alterations and additions - revised design - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations and additions to structures on Cady's Alley facing the C & O Canal, part of the Design Center West project, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 30 June 2000. Working drawings conform to recommendations provided during concept development review. See case O.G. 00-163. Applicant agreed not to paint new brick facing the canal and to return to the board with material samples . Erect material sample panels on site for approval by the Commission before contracting for materials. Coordinate with project for Cady's Alley for sign and lighting schemes around alley. Signs for tenants, which are not included in this approval, must be submitted to the Commission for review with permit application. Note is made that project is pending final zoning review. Any modifications to the approved design as a result of further reviews in the permit process must be submitted to the Commission for approval.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-189 HPA. 00-481	3342 M Street, NW Claud Zein Bo Concept	Alterations to front and rear, signs - revised design - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to front and rear facades, including new storefront and roof skylight, and to signs including panel with back-lit letters reading "Bo Concepts" over front and rear doors, 6 inch high lettering reading "european living" on glass of shop windows, and banner on alley with 10-inch high letters reading "european living" as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 18 July 2000. Supplemental drawings indicate stucco panel over existing remnants of metal cornice, and retention of original storefront materials on transom and on second floor window

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O.G. 00-191 HPA. 00-483	3327 N Street, NW McGettigan and Pirozzi Cox's Row Residence	Alterations to front facade - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to front facade of historic Cox's Row residence, including replacement dormer windows to match original dormer windows at 3339 N Street, removal of storm windows, new wood shutters, removal of metal canopy over front door and repair of brick as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 12 July 2000. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 00-131).

O.G. 00-192 HPA. 00-484	3700 O Street, NW Georgetown University South West Quadrangle New complex	Relocated guard booth - revision to permit - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed temporary relocation of existing guard booth at Prospect Street entrance to Georgetown University, and for construction dumpster and enclosure in coordination with excavation work for the South West Quadrangle. See previous Action (O.G. 00-116). Note: alterations to parking lot have been deleted from this permit application.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-193 HPA. 00-485	3206 N Street, NW Georgetown Prospect Place Assoc. Neyla Mediterranean Restaurant	Trellis - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to general concept of trellis in this location in front of Neyla Mediterranean Restaurant. Coordinate design for trellis with proposed sign scheme for Prospect Place and with proposed wall sign for Neyla. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 00-195 HPA. 00-487	2817 N Street, NW A. Michael Sullivan, Jr. Residence	2-story rear addition - conceptual

ACTION: Returned without Action. Submitted materials and a site visit of 21 June 2000 indicate that proposed work is not visible from public space. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

O.G. 00-196 HPA. 00-488	1610 32nd Street, NW Mr. and Mrs. WB Seaver Residence	Alterations to skylight - conceptual

ACTION: Returned without Action. Submitted materials and a site visit of 21 June 2000 indicate that proposed work is not visible from public space. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

O.G. 00-197 HPA. 00-489	3339 N Street, NW Mr. and Mrs. Jon Gerstenfeld Cox's Row Residence	Partial demolition of garden wall - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed demolition of 13'-4" portion of garden wall in coordination with proposed gates and opening to parking pad which has received concept approval. See previous Action (O.G. 00-167). File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application of gates and additional alterations for review by the Commission when ready.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-198 HPA. 00-490	3417 Volta Place, NW Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf Volta Bureau	Alterations, roof addition, replacement windows, new driveway and retaining wall - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to the Volta Bureau, including roof addition, teak replacement windows, new terracotta ornamentation, exit stair, new driveway with handicapped access ramp, patio terraces and landscaping as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 July 2000 and for retaining wall as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 19 July 2000. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 00-168).

O.G. 00-199 HPA. 00-492	1310 Wisconsin Avenue, NW James Bermingham Georgetown Inn	Roof cellular antennas - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed installation of four sets of four cellular antennas for internet access on roof of the Georgetown Inn. Antennas will be painted grey and located where their visibility from public space will be limited.

O.G. 00-200 HPA. 00-493	3108 P Street, NW Sherbacow and Carr Residence	Alterations to front and rear - permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for alterations as proposed. Proposed new door surround and alterations to historic windows on side wall, which should be retained as existing, are not in-keeping with the character of the historic house. No objection to concept design for other proposed alterations, including change to garage openings, alterations to rear facade and terrace, and new railings. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-201 HPA. 00-494	1601 31st Street, NW Nancy and Alan Bubes Residence	Iron fence and alterations - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design for alterations to steps to front door on 31st Street. Recommend reconsideration of proposed iron fence. Recommend **AGAINST** new door opening on side elevation. File new submission of working drawings, including details and landscape plan, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 00-202 HPA. 00-495	2735 Olive Street, NW Phillips Row Partnership Phillips School	Garage opening to basement - conceptual

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** concept design of proposed garage entrance, driveway ramp under terrace, and excavation under Phillips School for new garage, which together would have a detrimental effect on this historic structure. Recommend retention of two parking spaces as previously approved. See previous Action (O.G. 99-7).

O.G. 00-203 HPA. 00-471	3000 K Street, NW Washington Harbour The Harbour Club	Alterations to storefront - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to Washington Harbour complex for "The Harbour Club" restaurant, including new entrance with canopy. File new submission of detail drawings with permit application for signs and awnings for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 00-204 HPA. 00-499	3251 Prospect Street, NW Georgetown Prospect Place Bangkok Bistro, Inc.	Sidewalk cafe - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed sidewalk café in front of Bangkok Bistro, part of Prospect Place, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 24 June 2000. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-205 HPA. 00-505	1801 35th Street, NW The Corcoran College of Art & Design	Sign - permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed sign. Recommend painting historic "Fillmore School" sign to match color of brick and the installation of banners for identification of the "Corcoran College of Art & Design". File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for banners for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 00-207 HPA. 00-424	3020 K Street, NW Musaski U.S.A. Inc. Washington Harbour Solé	Alterations to storefront and outdoor café - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to Washington Harbour complex for "Solé" restaurant with outdoor seating area, new entrance, storefront system and signs on wall and entrance awning, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated July 2000.

O.G. 00-208 HPA. 00-526	1250 Wisconsin Avenue, NW M.J. Kavian Soco	Awning and sign - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed new fabric covering of existing awning and for single sign on center of valance composed of 10-inch high letters reading "Soco". Alterations to the shop window, which were not approved, were deleted from this application.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-210 HPA. 00-543	1801 35th Street, NW The Corcoran Gallery of Art Corcoran College of Art & Design	Landscaping and site alterations for playground and parking - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to grounds of historic Fillmore School, including new landscaping, playground, parking lot and fences, in coordination with the Corcoran College of Art and Design. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 00-161).

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE SUBMISSIONS

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 00-078	3911 Argyle Terrace, NW C. Taylor Residence	Rear additions and alterations - Concept

ACTION: Withdrawn by written request of applicant, 15 June 2000. (Returned to Permit Processing Division, 19 June 2000.)

S.L. 00-085	5 Q Street, NW ExxonMobil Corporation	Renovate service station, new sign and pump canopy - Permit

ACTION: Out of Jurisdiction. (Returned to Permit Processing Division, 20 June 2000.)

S.L. 00-086	4430 H Street, SE (1500 Mississippi, Ave., SE) Green Elementary School	Window replacements - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for replacement windows for Green Elementary School. Case was previously submitted directly to the Commission for review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on behalf of the D.C. Department of Public Schools. Submission was approved during the Commission's meeting of 18 May 2000. See case: (CFA 18/MAY/00-8).

S.L. 00-087	5810 Oregon Avenue, NW Meridian Oregon. LC	New single family dwelling - Concept.

ACTION: Returned without Action. Case superseded by case S.L. 00-101

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 00-089 HPA. 00-491	1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Old Post Office (GSA) Metricom	Roof-top cellular antennas - Permit

ACTION: Withdrawn by written request of applicant, 15 June 2000.

S.L. 00-090	5405 16th Street, NW F. Hernandez Residence	Rear addition - Permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** proposed rear addition to single family dwelling as submitted. Rear addition is not in character with existing house. Recommend enclosing exterior stair and replicating rear elevation and roof line of existing house, using similar materials, on proposed addition. File new submission of working drawings, including complete floor plans, side and rear elevations showing existing house, details, materials and landscape plan with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

S.L. 00-092 HPA. 00-507	6205 Nebraska Avenue, NW G. Dennis Residence	Rear addition - Permit

ACTION: Out of Jurisdiction. (Returned to Permit Processing Division, 17 July 2000.)

S.L. 00-093 HPA. 00-508	1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Lincoln Square Corporation Xando/Cosi	Awnings/signs - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for awnings and signs as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 17 July 2000 provided awnings are not illuminated from above. See case number: S.L. 00-100.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 00-094 HPA.00-513	2450 Belmont Road, NW Gladstone/Rabekoff Residence	Renovations, alterations and additions - Concept

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed renovations, alterations and additions to existing single family residence as shown in drawings received and dated 10 July 2000. File new submission of working drawings, including details, materials and landscape plan with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

S.L. 00-095	1445 New York Avenue, NW Suntrust Bank	Exterior lighting - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for exterior lighting as shown in drawings and photographs received and dated 10 July 2000, provided fixtures do not emit a blueish light, which will, at night, render black the red brick facade.

S.L. 00-096 HPA. 00-520	1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Lincoln Square Corporation	Sidewalk café - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for unenclosed sidewalk café in public space as shown in drawings received and dated 10 July 2000 provided table umbrellas are without lettering or logos and are green in color to match awnings on building.

S.L. 00-097	1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW The National Guard Building WinStar	Communication antennas - Concept

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed installation of wireless communication antennas as shown in drawings received and dated 10 July 2000.

S.L. 00-098	550 C Street, SW Holiday Inn - Capitol	Awning - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed awning with logo and eight inch high lettering reading "Holiday Inn CAPITOL" twice and "Smithsons Restaurant" once, as shown in drawings received and dated 10 July 2000.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 00-099	800-808 17th Street, NW Riggs Bank	ATM Machine and signs - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed ATM machine and signs as shown in material received and dated 10 July 2000.

S.L. 00-100 HPA. 00-533	1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Lincoln Square Corporation	Replacement awnings - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for replacement awnings with lettering and graphics replicating that of the existing awnings and for new awnings with lettering reading "Ten Penh Restaurant" as shown in drawings received and dated 10 July 2000. All lettering and graphics shall not exceed 10 inches in height and awnings shall not be illuminated from above.

S.L. 00-102 HPA. 00-532	445 11th Street, NW Lincoln Square Corporation Blazing Saddles Bike Rentals	Signs - Permit

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for signs as shown in drawings received and dated 10 July 2000.

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MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

20 July 2000

The meeting was convened at 9:10 a.m. in the main auditorium of the Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for review of the final design of the World War II Memorial. It was later reconvened in the Commission's offices in the National Building Museum, 441 F Street, N.W., for the remaining items on the agenda.

Members present:	Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman Hon. Harry G. Robinson, Vice-Chairman Hon. Carolyn Brody Hon. Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel Hon. Ann Todd Free Hon Eden Rafshoon
Staff Present:	Mr. Charles H. Atherton, Secretary Mr. Jeffrey R. Carson, Assistant Secretary Ms. Sue Kohler Mr. Frederick J. Lindstrom Mr. José Martínez-Canino
National Capital Planning Commission staff present:	Mr. William Dowd Mr. David Hamilton Mr. Ash Jain Mr. Tony Simon Ms. Nancy Witherell
Historic Preservation Review Board staff present:	Ms. Suzanne Ganschinietz

I. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. National Park Service and the American Battle Monuments Commission

CFA 20/JUL/00-1, World War II Memorial, 17th Street at the Rainbow Pool. Architectural elements and landscape. Final. (Previous: CFA 20/MAY/99-2.) The Chairman opened the meeting by commenting that the Commission of Fine Arts had had its offices in the Department of the Interior for many years, and he thanked the Department and the National Park Service for so generously allowing the Commission to use the auditorium so that more of the public could be present for this important part of the meeting. He noted that the Commission had already approved the site and the basic design, and he said this review would be for design development and final approval.

Mr. Brown commented briefly on the L'Enfant and the McMillan plans, noting that L'Enfant's Mall ended more or less at the Washington Monument, the area beyond that being part of the Potomac River until it was drained by the Army Corps of Engineers at the end of the 19th century. This additional land gave the McMillan Commission the chance to extend the Mall and place a memorial to Lincoln at the new water's edge. Using a reproduction of the McMillan plan, he pointed out that other features for the Mall were never implemented- the cross arms of the Reflecting Pool, the massive formal composition of terraces, gardens, and water features around the Washington Monument, and a similar type of development, although much smaller, at the 8th Street axis. He observed that the McMillan Commission had not foreseen the development of the automobile, and he said one thing that bothered him about the Mall today was the heavy traffic on 17th Street and the six lanes on Independence Avenue, which detracted from the quiet of this part of the Mall. He thought that situation needed improvement in the form of some kind of screening or walling off, and in the creation of a special place around the Rainbow Pool.

Mr. Brown commented on the description in the McMillan Commission's Report of the development of the Lincoln Memorial area, noting the interest in French planning, the use of a long "canal", as at Versailles and Vaux-le-Vicomte, and the use of a *rond point* with roads (and Memorial Bridge) radiating from it as the site for the Lincoln Memorial, much as the Arc de Triomphe was placed within the Place de l'Etoile in Paris. He noted the McMillan Commission's dislike of the informal plan for the Mall implemented by Andrew Jackson Downing , and its subsequent uprooting in favor of the formal planting of trees we now know. He observed that Downing's more relaxed form of landscaping was again coming into favor and mentioned the recent Constitution Gardens area as an example. He recalled next the controversies surrounding the erection of a memorial to Lincoln. Many opposed the Potomac Park site, arguing instead for Union Station, 16th Street at Meridian Hill, or even suggesting that the memorial take the form of a highway to Gettysburg.

Mr. Brown then reviewed the Commission of Fine Arts' involvement with the World War II Memorial. After considering a number of proposed sites, the Commission was presented with one in Constitution Gardens in July 1995. It was a small site, off the main Mall axis, and had originally been designed as a site for a restaurant overlooking the lake. As such, it did not seem to the Commission appropriate for commemorating such an epochal event as World War II. If the memorial were going to be on the Mall, then it had to be on the main axis, and it was at this time that the Rainbow Pool, along with two sites off the Mall, was suggested as a possible site. The ABMC wanted a Mall site, and the Rainbow Pool was ultimately selected, a design competition was held,

and the Commission began its design review. The general consensus was that the original design was on the right track in the way it celebrated the Rainbow Pool and framed the vista towards the Lincoln Memorial. However, its provision for a vast amount of interior underground space (as mandated by the competition guidelines) resulted in design features that were just too much for the site. Subsequently, and with a great deal of public input, the Commission and the other two agencies involved in the site and design approval–the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Park Service–were able to suggest modifications that resulted in approval of the design concept.

At this meeting, Mr. Brown said, the Battle Monuments Commission was presenting the final design for approval. He said the Commission would listen to presentations from the applicants first, then from others speaking in support of the design, followed by those in opposition As a courtesy, members of Congress who wished to speak would be heard first, and Mr. Brown called on Representative Marcy Kaptur to begin.

Ms. Kaptur , who had testified at previous meetings, stressed the importance of commemorating, at the beginning of a new century, the defining event of the previous one, the victory of liberty over tyranny. She said the location on the Mall, between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, was entirely appropriate and historically logical, since those monuments commemorated the defining events of the 18th and 19th centuries--the Nation's founding and its reunification. She told again the story of her constituent, veteran Roger Durbin, whose question to her about why there was no World War II Memorial had inspired the project now before the Commission. She said Mr. Durbin had died recently, and she urged a timely completion of the memorial so that as many veterans as possible could see it. Ms. Kaptur noted the long controversy over the design, the open and fair deliberations of the agencies involved, and the improvements to the design as a result; she thought the memorial would enhance the Mall and would be a beautiful tribute to those who gave their lives to defend our democracy at any cost, and she asked that the Commission give it final approval.

Senator Daniel Inouye was the next speaker. He recalled the numerous public dialogues over Washington's memorials and said these debates were really debates about ourselves, about what was worth commemorating and how it should be commemorated. He said the World War II Memorial was now the center of such a debate, and if it were approved, as he hoped it would be, ground would be broken on Veterans Day and construction would begin. While he thought the deliberative process had been helpful in encouraging and accommodating diverse opinions, he thought the time had come to approve the design and build the memorial. He commented on the war years, on the extraordinary unity of the country and the efforts of every man, woman, and child to provide what was needed by loved ones at the front. He said the war was a costly one, with more than 400,000 Americans dead and another 670,000 wounded, and he noted that the memorial's most evocative symbol would be the field of gold stars at the western end; he noted also that this memorial would be unique in that it would commemorate the home front and the civilian population's determination to secure victory over tyranny. Senator Inouye said he found the site entirely appropriate; he characterized the Mall as the nation's "village green", where the buildings and monuments told the story of the American democratic experience. He said the area between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial was especially sacred, and he thought it was particularly suitable for an event of the importance of World War II. He considered the design greatly improved because of the years of debates and suggestions, and he thought it would enhance the Mall; he asked that it be approved.

Representative Bob Weygand spoke next. He introduced himself as the only landscape architect ever elected to Congress and concentrated his remarks on the landscape elements of the design. He observed that the lowering of the Rainbow Pool had ensured that the vista between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial would not be interrupted, but at the same time it brought focus and emphasis to the memorial itself, successfully involving the visitor in the memorial experience. He noted the boldness of the architectural elements but also the subtle softening effect of the curving row of trees behind them. He said he knew Mr. St. Florian and his work well, had watched this design as it had evolved, and thought this final version was an excellent one, one that would provide a suitable tribute to the courage and sacrifice of the men and women of World War II. He saw no reason not to build it on the Mall, and he asked that it go forward with all deliberate speed.

Representative Robert Underwood from Guam was the last member of Congress to speak. He recalled that the Marines had landed on Guam 56 years ago to liberate what was once American soil from the Japanese, and he said the people of Guam, like Americans everywhere, needed to be inspired by the courage of a previous generation in the struggle against tyranny. He did not find the memorial an intrusion on the Mall but rather a perfect complement to the historical grandeur of Washington and Lincoln, and he urged its approval.

The Chairman then asked John Parsons from the Park Service to begin the presentation by the applicants, the National Park Service and the American Battle Monuments Commission. Mr. Parsons reviewed the progress of the memorial: He said it was authorized by Congress in 1993; the site was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts in 1995; the design concept was approved in 1998; the preliminary design was approved in 1999; and now, in 2000, the memorial was at the end of the process, awaiting final approval. He said the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service enthusiastically recommended this approval, noting that the sculptural elements and inscriptions were yet to come.

Mr. Parsons then commented on two Park Service documents that those in opposition to the memorial had used in the past week in an effort to substantiate their objections. He said there was nothing new in the reports; they consisted simply of an updating and rewriting of already published material. The first was a new National Register nomination form for the Historic District of East and West Potomac Park, done originally in 1972. The Reflecting Pool and the Rainbow Pool were dealt with briefly, in about three to four paragraphs. The second document, the Cultural Landscape Report, dealt with the Lincoln Memorial. When it was begun in 1994, it was decided to expand it to include much of West Potomac Park–the Lincoln Memorial, the Watergate steps to the rear and the Reflecting and Rainbow pools to the east. He said the report characterized all these elements as part of a designed, historic plan; they were not part of the Lincoln Memorial but were part of the McMillan Plan, separate components in a historic design and landscape. He described the Rainbow Pool as a north-south transverse axis at the east end of the Reflecting Pool, so that the pool did not appear as an unfinished canal. He commented that the World War II Memorial had respected, celebrated, and enhanced that north-south axis.

Mr. Parsons said the second part of the Cultural Landscape Report contained design guidelines; he said he believed the World War II Memorial respected all of them. He highlighted a few: (1) The reciprocal views between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial should be preserved and respected. (2) The height of the fountains in the Rainbow Pool should be reduced from what

they were originally, following a recommendation of the Commission of Fine Arts which saw them in 1924 and said the haze created by the fountains diminished the view of the Lincoln Memorial. (3) The grass and shade tree environment surrounding the pools should be retained. (4) The lighting of the Rainbow Pool should not intrude on the reflective qualities of the Reflecting Pool as seen from its west end when reflecting the image of the Washington Monument at night. He said that through the lowering of the pool and the kind of lighting used that view would be preserved. With that, Mr. Parsons ended his testimony and introduced Ambassador Haydn Williams, chairman of the Site and Design Committee of the World War II Memorial Foundation.

Ambassador Williams recalled the long road towards this final approval, noting that this was his nineteenth appearance in open public hearings over a span of five and one-half years. He said the Battle Monuments Commission was very appreciative of the help it had received from the Park Service and the other reviewing bodies, and he hoped at this time to receive final approval for the site planning, all architectural elements, and all landscape matters. The sculptural elements to be presented included the baldacchinos within the two arched pavilions, the bronze oak and wheat laurels symbolic of the nation's industrial and agricultural strength, attached to each pillar, and the carved stone rope motif that would symbolically tie the pillars together and signify the unity of the nation during the war. To be presented later were the carved stone eagles at the ceremonial entrance, the wreaths denoting the nation's tribute to its allies and its remembrance of the suffering of all humankind, the bronze bas-relief panels at the entrance which would celebrate the wartime spirit of America, and lastly, the proposed Light of Freedom sculpture for the center of the Rainbow Pool. Also to be presented later would be the inscriptions.

Ambassador Williams said they hoped to begin construction in the fall, following a ground-breaking ceremony on Veterans Day of this year, a date anxiously looked forward to by World War II veterans, for whom the clock was ticking. Then the long process of site preparation could begin, as could the procurement of the stone, a two-year process at best. During this time there would be a thorough study, development, and critical review of all remaining content elements, sculpture and inscriptions. He said they hoped to dedicate the memorial on Memorial Day, 2003. He recalled the long review process, saying that it had been an open one, that no one had been denied the right to be heard, according to the nature of our free and open society. The preservation of this society, he noted, was what the war was all about. He said the final design was the result of the designer's vision and his openness to constructive criticism from the public, the press, and the reviewing agencies. A stronger, more memorable design had emerged from the process, he said, but it clearly remained Mr. St. Florian's design. When finished it would be a place for commemoration and celebration of the American spirit and national unity, and it would honor both those who fought and those who contributed to victory on the home front. The grounds and plaza would be the site of both solemn and joyous occasions, and the amphitheatre-like qualities would accommodate thousands for patriotic programs, sunset parades, and concerts.

Ambassador Williams then shared with the audience some of the quotations under consideration for use on the walls, ending with the one that, at this point, was expected to be placed above the field of gold stars, from a poem by Archibald MacLeish: "Our deaths are not ours; they are yours; they will mean what you make them. We leave you our deaths. Give them their meaning." He then recalled his words to the six finalists in the design competition, when he said the American Battle Monuments Commission wanted "a memorial design that is worthy of the event it commemorates, worthy of those it memorializes and worthy of its placement on the symbolic center line of American

history." He said he thought those goals had been met, and the design was eminently worthy of approval.

Ambassador Williams then introduced Helen Fagin, a member of the White House World War II Memorial Advisory Board and a member also of the World War II Site and Design Committee. Dr. Fagin spoke first about the interesting mix of people on the Memorial Advisory Board, some highly-decorated veterans or relatives of veterans, others with just a passionate interest in seeing the memorial built. She spoke of one Tuskegee Airman veteran who attended every meeting and hoped he would live to see the memorial, but died over two years ago. She said the Board had approved the design in June, and during the discussion one of the most important aspects of the memorial was emphasized -the celebratory aspect. She noted the field of gold stars and the way the components of the memorial would make the legacy of those who died for freedom live for future generations. She said they were pleased with the pillars that expressed the bonding of the nation and represented all the states and territories, and with the inclusion of those who labored on the home front, called by President Roosevelt the "arsenal of democracy". She said she had been a beneficiary of that democracy as she had been liberated by the allied forces in Europe, who brought freedom from persecution to the people there and elsewhere in the world

Dr. Fagin said she knew there had been criticism and controversy over the design, and she said there was a place for that in a democracy, but there was one thing she wanted to dispute, and that was the allegation that the design had any connection with Nazi ideology or architectural style. She found it very offensive, noting that World War II was fought to eradicate Nazi tyranny, and she asked that the discussion be confined to a discussion of the basic elements of the memorial. She asked that the Commission accept the final design, and then introduced the design architect for the memorial, Friedrich St. Florian.

Mr. St. Florian began his presentation by showing a video of the memorial design, narrated by David Childs of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, chairman of one of the juries for the World War II design competition. Then he discussed the modifications and refinements that had been made to the approved preliminary design. He said in his judgment it was a "fitting, beautiful, and welcome addition to the National Mall." He noted that it was responsive to the requirement that it preserve vistas, especially the one between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, and he said that it was in general remarkably transparent, allowing views in virtually any direction. He said it fit into its site well, its size being determined by the natural boundaries of the site, particularly the crescent shape of the elm trees framing the Rainbow Pool. Lawn, trees, and water would cover 66% of the site, and the landscaping had been simplified and made more restrained, in keeping with the open landscape of the Mall; the colors would be green and white.

Pedestrian circulation was then addressed. Mr. St. Florian said the primary pedestrian walkways between the elm trees would be resurfaced in the original brushed concrete finish, replacing the existing asphalt; this finish would also be used for the new secondary walkways. Existing walkways between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial would remain undisturbed, and furnishings along the walks would meet National Park Service standards. A Circle of Contemplation at the northwest corner of the site would provide a shaded area for rest and reflection. Visitors would enter and exit the memorial at three locations: the major ceremonial entrance from 17th Street, the entrance from the south through the south arch, and from the north through the north arch; ramps would be connected to all three locations. There would be two new exit area structures: a small

information pavilion at the southern perimeter of the site containing a ranger station and computer terminals that would provide a databank registry of remembrance and dispense other information, and a new comfort station, to the southwest, halfway between the World War II Memorial and the D.C. World War I Memorial, replacing an existing one.

Turning to the architectural elements, Mr. St. Florian said the final design remained close to the approved preliminary design with the exception of two important changes. First, a new idea of how to honor the men and women who gave their lives during World War had emerged: it was the concept of attaching a field of sculpted gold stars on the Freedom Wall at the west end of the memorial plaza, based on the custom during the war of placing a gold star in the window of a home where a family member had lost his life. Each star would represent 100 American war dead. At night the stars would be lit from sources in the pool in front of the wall. When the decision was made to place the stars on the Freedom Wall, the Light of Freedom sculpture had to be moved to a different location, and it was decided to place it in the center of the Rainbow Pool. The sculpture would embody the legacy of World War II, the triumph of democracy over tyranny, and at this time, Mr. St. Florian said, it remained a work in progress. The size would have to be in harmony with the restored Rainbow Pool and its fountains, and it could not obstruct the view of the Lincoln Memorial.

In addition to these two major changes, Mr. St. Florian enumerated several refinements that had been made to the design:

(1) The three grass panels at the ceremonial entrance had been enlarged to provide a greater sense of continuity between the lawn of the Mall and the Memorial Plaza.

(2) Bas-relief panels of bronze, depicting the spirit of America and the impact of the war on American society had been incorporated into the balustrades on both sides of the ceremonial entrance. They would be the work of sculptor Raymond Kaskey and were a work in progress, to be presented at a later date.

(3) In the Memorial Plaza, the floor pattern had been given a more distinctive design; the dedication stone had been moved closer to the edge of the Rainbow Pool to give greater flexibility in planning ceremonies and special events; and the stone benches had been incorporated into the inner
walls at the northern and southern perimeters.

(4) The slot-like openings in the pillars and piers of the arches had been given a distinctive semi-columnar treatment which had also improved their transparency. The guilloche motif at the top of the arches had been eliminated.

(5) The fountain basins in front of the arches had been given a different shape, replacing the half-circle form with a segmental curve, to make them more harmonious with the overall geometry of the memorial. The fountains at the west wall had been strengthened by reducing them to a single fall rather than a three-tiered fall.

(6) Refinements had been made to the works of art submitted for approval. These works included the bronze baldacchinos within the arches, each of which supported four American eagles, which in turn held a suspended victory laurel, a metaphor for the victorious warrior returning home The baldacchino would be lit during the day by an oculus and through the openings in the piers. At night, lighting from the floor of the arches and from the suspended laurels would produce a magical effect. The guilloches on the balustrades linking the pillars had been replaced by an intertwined rope design, giving a stronger feeling of the bonding and unity of the nation. The sculpted bronze oak and wheat laurels on the pillars, one on each side, had been modeled in greater detail. The wheat laurel symbolized the agricultural might of the nation and the oak laurel the industrial power.

A night lighting scheme had been devised with the goal of highlighting and accenting the principal features of the memorial, providing safety and security for visitors, and providing lighting that was at the same time beautiful and respectful of the neighboring monuments. Brightness was rated on a scale of one to ten, with the interior of the arches, the baldacchinos, the Light of Freedom, the Rainbow Pool fountains, and the field of gold stars receiving the highest rating.

Turning to materials, Mr. St. Florian said the principal ones would be granite and bronze. The vertical elements would be a warm, light grey granite with a surface texture suitable for carving. Finishes would vary from flamed to pointed to honed. Horizontal surfaces on the memorial plaza would receive granite pavers in two colors, light grey and green; surfaces would be more textured and the finishes would be mostly flamed. Mr. St. Florian recalled that the members had seen large samples of selected stones on-site and said they were awaiting competitive bidding before making a final selection. Approval was being asked for the range of stones specified in the construction documents.

Mr. St. Florian closed by recalling that it had been four years since he entered the competition, and three and one-half years since the design was unveiled. He thought his team had been good listeners, had welcomed criticism and taken it into account. He said the memorial's most important achievement was to be sensitive to its park-like setting, respectful of its neighbors, and unobtrusive when viewed from a distance. On the other hand, once inside, he thought there was a powerful sense of place and of history, a recall of what may well have been "our nation's finest hour".

Ambassador Williams then asked to introduce the witnesses that would speak in favor of the design. They were named as Robert Peck, commissioner of the Public Buildings Service at General Services Administration and a former member of the Commission of Fine Arts; former Secretary of the Navy, John Dalton; Luther Smith, former Tuskegee Airman and a member of the World War II Memorial Evaluation Board, one of the two juries; Dierdre Park, Washington representative of the Gold Star Wives of America; Harold Miller, former national commander of the American Legion; and Dr. Michael Richman, historian and biographer of Daniel Chester French. Ambassador Williams asked Robert Peck to begin.

Mr. Peck said GSA was the repository for the history of federal architecture and building in Washington and in cities and town throughout the country, and they had managed the design competition for the memorial. He stressed the importance of the architecture of the nation's capital and noted that both Washington and Jefferson had thought that our architecture would be emblematic of the kind of government we would establish. He said there had always been controversy about our federal architecture, and that was the way it should be. He noted the controversy over the design of the Capitol building, the Treasury Building's site, the Smithsonian Building because it was not classical and the Jefferson Memorial because it was. But he said it was important in these debates that we stick to the facts, and he was afraid that in this case some of them had been trampled.

First, there were the frequent references to L'Enfant and his plans for the Mall. Mr. Peck noted that this part of the Mall did not exist in L'Enfant's time; in fact, it was part of the Potomac River. Also, his conception of the Mall was not ours, but was more like an urban boulevard lined with buildings. Our Mall was a creation of the McMillan Commission of one hundred years ago, the forerunner of the Commission of Fine Arts. Yet even the McMillan Commission did not see the Mall as an uninterrupted lawn; it was a very urbanistic plan with many acres of hardscape, especially around

the Washington Monument. Washington was seen as a Beaux-Arts city, a "White City", based on the architecture of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, and that was the way it developed; this, he said, was the appropriate context for the World War II Memorial. In this kind of planning, one built in such a way as to frame vistas, and he thought the design for this memorial did exactly that.

Mr. Peck closed, as had Dr. Fagin, with comments on the comparison of this design to Nazi architecture. He said some of these arguments struck him as "architectural McCarthyism" and "smear by association", and he found it hard to believe that classical or neoclassical architecture could be interpreted as alien to democracy, especially in Washington, if anything a classical city. He noted that at the time of the Nazi regime, neoclassical architecture was popular all over the western world, and he pointed out that the auditorium in which the meeting was taking place was an example of that style, as was the Federal Reserve Building and the Pentagon, and the military cemeteries in Europe honoring the dead of both World Wars. More recently the Ronald Reagan Building in Washington was designed in that style, and its architect was the same one who had designed the Holocaust Museum.

Mr. Peck said he hoped the public debate would return to legitimate questions about the site and design of this memorial to a seminal event in American history in what he agreed was America's finest hour.
He noted again that the Commission of Fine Arts had already approved the site and the preliminary design for the memorial, and he hoped it would continue to support the design in its final form.

(There was a brief recess, and then the Chairman called on former senator Bob Dole, who had just come into the meeting room, for his testimony.)

Senator Dole said he was happy to be present, and also happy to see those who had different views about the memorial than his, because that was what World War II was all about–to ensure freedom of speech and expression and all the other freedoms American enjoy. He said he had volunteered to help raise money for the memorial, and the fund raising had been quite successful, from corporate sponsors as well as individuals, in spite of the fact that ten million out of the sixteen million who had served had died. He stressed the fact that the memorial honored everyone who had served, not just in the military services but on the home front as well. He said the most astonishing question in his mind was, why wasn't this done earlier? He thanked Roger Durbin for writing to Marcy Kaptur and suggesting that a World War II Memorial be built, and he said they hoped to break ground on Veterans Day. Much, he said, would depend on the Commission's decision at this meeting. He said he understood the importance of the site, but he understood, too, the importance of the war in regard to preserving the American way of life, and he noted that the people present would not be sitting in the Interior Department auditorium debating the design of a memorial today if the Americans and their allies had not prevailed in World War II. He recalled how America had become the leader of the free world, an example to those struggling for independence, and he predicted there would be an outpouring of support for the memorial from people all across America and all across the world.

Former Secretary of the Navy John Dalton was the next speaker. He expressed his belief that World War II was one of the great eras of American history and was indeed the nation's finest hour. He recalled that after the bombing of Pearl Harbor our military had been placed in a position of considerable disadvantage, but our adversaries had no comprehension of the will and determination of the American people, who were able to pick themselves up and proceed to change the course of

history. He said he had achieved the highest honor of his life when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and he described his participation in several of the World War II 50th anniversary celebrations and the stories he heard from the thousands of veterans he met. He praised their deeds and stressed the importance of building the World War II Memorial, and especially building it on the hallowed ground between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. He thought the design was first-class and the significance of the memorial beyond our comprehension. Secretary Dalton closed by complimenting the Commission on its fair and open process and urged approval of the memorial.

The next speaker was Tuskegee Airman Luther Smith. He stressed that he was a *combat* veteran, in response to a letter to the editor that claimed that combat veterans had not been involved with the World War II Memorial. He said he was also a proud member of the World War II Memorial Evaluation Board, one of the two juries, and had participated in the design process since 1996. He noted that there had been a 35 percent World War II veteran participation in the official juries and on the Battle Monuments Commission, a good average considering that veterans were dying at the rate of 1000 per day. Noting this, he said there was not a lot of time left to get started on the memorial. He said it was an eloquent tribute to a whole generation, those who were in uniform and those on the home front, and he added that it was not a memorial to commemorate a war but one to commemorate an idea, the idea of freedom. Commenting on the Light of Freedom that was to be the focus of the memorial, he said it would be "a light kept lit by Americans who knew that the alternative, the darkness and the horror of defeat was unacceptable, even unthinkable. That is the true legacy of World War II. That is the message that my generation leaves for generations to follow." Mr. Smith asked that the Commission approve the memorial, in the center of the Mall, where it belonged.

Diedre Park, Washington representative of the Gold Star Wives of America, spoke next. She said her organization had been created by women whose husbands had been killed during World War II and whose ranks had grown through losses in subsequent wars and military service. She said the proposed World War II Memorial would keep their memory alive, especially through the field of gold stars. It would also keep alive the memory of those who served on the home front, many of whom became Gold Star wives and mothers. She said the generation to be honored had preserved and protected the nation that Lincoln called the "last best hope of mankind", and it should be memorialized on the Mall.

Harold Miller, former National Commander of the American Legion, was the next speaker. He said he was fully aware of the controversies surrounding both the site and design of the memorial, and he thought it was right that there should be intense interest in any proposed changes to the Mall. But he thought the changes were of concern only if they had a negative impact, and he saw the addition of the World War II Memorial as an evolution of the Mall, as an indication that the nation was still growing, much as our flag had changed from one with thirteen stars to one with fifty. To him, the addition of the memorial added to the Mall's beauty and significance.

Mr. Miller said the fact that there was opposition to the memorial should surprise no one; he said it was an important and historic issue and should be addressed with the deliberateness and consideration that the Commission had given it. He said that although he could not speak for all veterans, he could speak for the nearly three million who were members of the American Legion

and, he thought, for millions of others who believed that the memorial was just and deserved and needed to be built now.
He asked that the Commission give it final approval.

The last speaker for the proponents of the memorial was Dr. Michael Richman, American art historian and author of a Ph.D dissertation on Daniel Chester French, sculptor of the Lincoln statue in the Lincoln Memorial, charter member of the Commission of Fine Arts, and its second chairman. He said he found Mr. St. Florian's design to be a long-needed visual frame for the Lincoln Memorial and could see no problem with interference or competition.

Mr. Richman then talked briefly about three major memorial sites in the McMillan Plan–the Lincoln Memorial site, the site south of the White House which ultimately became the site for the Jefferson Memorial, and the elaborate, formal development that was intended to surround the existing Washington Monument. He said the Washington Monument development was mentioned in the annual reports of the Commission of Fine Arts until the time of World War II; it was not until Skidmore, Owings & Merrill's 1965 plan for the Mall that the monument was shown surrounded by an unadorned green hill.

Mr. Richman then discussed the attribution of the design of the Reflecting Pool, which appeared on the 1902 plan. He said there was no specific rendering for it with Henry Bacon's June 1913 formal submission to the Lincoln Memorial Commission, and in fact, there were two contracts involved in the building of the memorial–one for the actual structure and the statue, which was with Bacon, and another for the retaining wall, steps, roadways, etc. with which he was not involved. Mr. Richman said the Commission of Fine Arts records show that it was the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds that submitted drawings for many details of the Reflecting Pool in 1918-19. The granite and the detailing did not match Bacon's on the Lincoln Memorial. The design for the fountains in the Rainbow Pool was never formally submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts, but there are references that they were in place in 1924.

Mr. Richman closed by saying that the design for the World War II Memorial was worthy of the Commission's approval. He thought the fifty-six pillars were a perfect foil to the thirty-six columns on the exterior of the Lincoln Memorial, recognizing the states in the Union in 1861. He thought all the other elements brilliantly paid tribute to the sacrifice and service of World War II veterans and provided future generations a place of remembrance and contemplation of the greatest event of the 20th century. He had one word of caution: the new sculpture in the center of the Rainbow Pool needed to respect the Mall's sculptural bookends, Shrady's Grant Memorial at the foot of the Capitol and French's statue of Lincoln.

The Chairman then said he had been asked to acknowledge the testimony of several members of Congress and others who were not able to be present but had submitted statements. These included Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton from the District of Columbia, who was against the memorial, and Admiral William Crow, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, World War II historian Steven Ambrose, and Senator Robert Kerrey who were all urging approval. He read excerpts from each and asked that the written statements be submitted into the record. Mr. Brown said that during the review process the Commission had also received letters offering thoughtful design ideas. He read excerpts from one, written after the Commission had turned down the original

competition design and approved a revised concept. It was from Judy Scott Feldman, the leading opponent of the memorial.

Although there were still people in the room who wanted to testify in favor of the memorial, the Chairman said that in the interest of fairness and time constraints, he thought it was time to hear comments from the other side. He asked the Assistant Secretary to call the names. The first was Kateri Ellison, chairman of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City.

Ms. Ellison said the Committee's primary mission was to uphold the vision of L'Enfant and the McMillan Commission and to advocate good planning for the nation's capital. She said the Committee had been in the forefront of opposition to both the site and design of the memorial since the first design was unveiled in 1997. She traced their continued opposition through 1998 and 1999 when revised designs were reviewed, saying that the design would still cause substantial damage to the open character and the vistas through the Mall, and that pedestrian passage would be blocked to the west She said the Committee, joined by the College Art Association and the D.C. Preservation League, had asked for a mockup on the site, but had been turned down. Then she noted two Park Service reports that said the Rainbow Pool was part of the Lincoln Memorial grounds; she said that was enough to call a halt to the review process, start over again and find a proper site. She said the Mall was no place for a war memorial, and she offered the Commission of Fine Arts the Committee's help in finding another site.

The next speaker was art and architectural historian Judy Feldman. She said she was speaking on behalf of the National Coalition to Save our Mall, of which she was chairman. Ms. Feldman began by saying that in all the discussion about this memorial, little had been said about how it fit into the L'Enfant and McMillan plans. She said the site had been selected by default, that another site in Constitution Gardens had already been selected by the applicant and by NCPC, but Mr. Brown and the Commission of Fine Arts thought it was not prominent enough and suggested the Rainbow Pool site. The design, she said, had had an inauspicious beginning when both reviewing commissions rejected it in its original form. The revised design underwent change after change, becoming more and more imperial and triumphal until it became unacceptably reminiscent of Nazi and Fascist design. She objected to the inscription proposed for the new wall of gold stars because it began "We leave you our deaths", and to the wall itself because it would be so tall that it would obliterate the view of the Lincoln Memorial for persons standing before it. She said the architect even said that was his intention, so that the visitor to the wall could separate himself from the experience of the Mall around him. She said when an architect's notion of arches, pillars and enclosed space took the place of the historic park-like setting of the Lincoln Memorial grounds, we were far from the historic concepts that made the Mall one of the most beloved landscapes in America.

She said she wanted to make it clear that site was at the heart of the problem; if the memorial were to be located elsewhere, there would probably not be a public outcry. She said the rendering of the McMillan Plan in the Commission of Fine Arts offices clearly showed both the Reflecting and Rainbow pools, and the newly-released Park Service documents clearly showed that the Rainbow Pool was part of the Lincoln Memorial grounds; she quoted from one of the documents. Therefore, she said, building the memorial on this site would be in effect building a new memorial on top of an existing one. In the process the historic Lincoln Memorial site would be redesigned so that in the future, public gatherings and marches such as the Martin Luther King March on Washington, could never again take place there. Based on the Park Service information, she asked that the whole

review process be halted and a real public dialogue begun. She said the memorial design was still not complete after four years and had no compelling message; she thought some of the other designs from 1996 should be looked at. The simplest solution would be to move the memorial to another site where there would be room for the all-important museum component which had been dropped a few years ago.

Ms. Feldman then commented on the Commemorative Works Act of 1986 which required that the Commission of Fine Arts approve both site and design for "all memorials within the monumental core". Therefore, she said, the approval would be subject to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, which required consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Since this had not yet been done, the Commission should refrain from giving final approval at this point; this would allow time for a reappraisal by the Commission and more participation by the public in the decision. She asked that the Commission follow its best traditions and right the great wrong that was about to be perpetrated on the National Mall.

John Graves, a World War II veteran, was the next speaker. He recalled his experiences during the war and his recent conversations with other veterans, and he said that most of them were not interested in a memorial. Those who were interested definitely did not want it on the Mall. He thought building on the small site in Constitution Gardens would be less expensive, and the money saved might be used to find the missing in action from World War II.

Architect Kent Cooper spoke next. He recalled that he had appeared before the Commission many times in connection with the Vietnam and Korean War memorials. He said he would like to question the design of this memorial in light of the legacy of World War II; he thought it was totally lacking in conveying any understanding of what this mega-event was all about. He said Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts in its early years, said that to be on the National Mall, a project had to reach beyond the specific event it addressed and illuminate the great organizing principles of our democracy. He did not feel that the pylons, arches, and other architectural elements had any meaning, and he found the gold stars a "pale and impersonal shadow" of the 57,000 names on the Vietnam Wall or the endless rows of white crosses at Arlington, and he thought they had an inappropriate theatrical glitter.

Mr. Cooper said the shortcomings of the memorial could be overlooked if the memorial provided even a hint of the great spirit which came together during World War II as never before or since, but he thought the opportunity had been squandered. Turning to the sculpture that was to be placed in the center of the Rainbow Pool, he said he did not see how the Commission could approve the final design without seeing this all-important element. He said there was no need to rush; this memorial was not a memorial to veterans but to the nation's finest hour, and the Mall site was too important to waste on such a banal design.

The Assistant Secretary then called on Sam Belk. Ms. Feldman said he was ill and had asked her to read his statement into the record. Mr.Belk was an Army captain and fought in the battle of St. Malo where he was severely injured and taken prisoner. He was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. Mr. Belk said he felt strongly that in spite of Mr. St. Florian's commendable design, it was not the right kind of memorial for World War II and most assuredly should not be built on the Mall. He said it was important to understand the spiritual value of space, the importance of space itself, and he could not imagine a horizontal monument slashing through the great sweep of space

that characterized the Mall. For a memorial to man's greatest struggle against evil, he thought another site should be chosen, where a soaring memorial, in a contemporary style, could be built.

Architect and architectural historian Robert Miller was the next to speak. He said the grandeur of the Mall was an appropriate site for a World War II Memorial, but this design would take away from its grandeur. It would load the site with symbols of privilege and exclusion where once civil rights marchers surged forward to the Lincoln Memorial; in other words, the Mall would become a gated community and such events could never again take place. He thought a better idea would be to dedicate the Mall to World War II veterans, clean it up, enhance it, and maintain it. With this more modest approach, there would be more money for a World War II museum which could help children make sense of what the war meant and what that generation accomplished. He suggested two possible sites: one was the Arlington apartment building so visible when looking down the Mall from the Capitol's west terrace; demolishing this and building a museum would restore L'Enfant's vista and have its own inspiring views. The other was the foot of South Capitol Street on the Anacostia River, where the Navy Yard would make possible exciting outdoor exhibits. The Rainbow Pool with a simple inscription and perhaps a sculpture could be the central place of honor and a point of orientation for World War II memorials here and around the world.

Architect Charles Cassell was the next speaker. He said his problem was with the site, and he noted newspapers articles from across the country to show that it had become a national concern. He also commented on the design, saying that it was inadequate, and continually tinkering with it would probably result in a compromise that would please no one. He urged the Commission to have another look and think in terms of a more appropriate site and design.

Garth Trinkle also opposed the site, describing it as being on the eastern portion of the Lincoln Memorial grounds and saying it was inappropriate to build a memorial on the grounds of another. He noted that cities in other countries had built meaningful World War II memorials, and there were good museums in this country, but this part of the project had been lost in Washington. He did not think Mr. St. Florian had been given a site where he could create a moving memorial, such as the one to Iwo Jima, and he suggested that either the Constitution Gardens site, Hains Point, or the one at the foot of South Capitol Street would be better.

Lawyer J. Kenneth Krouvant said he had no training in architecture or planning, but he had a keen appreciation of what made Washington one of the world's great urban environments–L'Enfant's original design, the open space, the Potomac River, height limits, and most importantly the National Mall. Building the World War II Memorial on the Mall would destroy one of the world's greatest vistas. He said the area was linked to some of the greatest struggles in the nation's history, especially the civil rights movement, and was a symbol of our rights to free speech and assembly, all of which would be compromised. He said the most recent memorials in the Mall area had all been respectfully sited, but this one was not. He thought it could be put in some other part of the Mall and suggested a site at the western edge of the lake in Constitution Gardens, near the Vietnam Memorial.

(There was a brief recess, after which the meeting was reconvened.)

The Chairman announced again that public testimony would have to be limited in time and restricted to the matter at hand. He quoted from the Commission's Rules and Regulations, as published in the

Federal Register. He reminded all those present that the Commission had a full agenda ahead of it, and as it was already past 1 p.m., he would give preference to those who signed up earlier, as opposed to those who had just come in. He asked Mr. Carson to proceed calling on those opposed to the memorial.

Richard Bartik, a World War II veteran, was the first called. He said most World War II veterans never wanted a memorial; they were so well-treated and respected when they came back they had no further expectations. He said this memorial was not for the veterans, but for future generations to understand who they were and where they came from; therefore, there was no hurry to build it. He said the proposed design was wrong for several reasons: It was illegal because it was not the design that won the competition, and the Memorial Commission stayed with it solely to avoid the cost and bother of a new competition. Secondly, it would be built below the water table and would be a perpetual maintenance nightmare. Thirdly, the Memorial Commission violated the Act of Congress, which stated, "To honor members of the armed forces who served in World War II and to commemorate the United States participation in the conflict". The Act did not instruct the Memorial Commission to honor everybody, such as those who served on the home front. Fourthly, the financing plan was wrong. He said World War II veterans should not have to beg for money from politically correct groups; they could pay for it themselves. He suggested billing each of the six million still living $100. each, and he could guarantee that 30 percent would contribute and that money would pay for the memorial. Lastly, he asked why the Commission had not offered guidelines for acceptance in the early stages of the competition process, so that it did not have to reject the winning design for being too grandiose. Mr. Bartik requested that the Commission turn the matter over to the General Accounting Office for adjudication and withhold final approval until the cloud of impropriety had been removed from the competition process.

Lee Ann Carpenter spoke next. She thought the proposed design was a disgrace because it brought to mind the architecture of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. She said the Mall was a unique national space and should be left alone.

Isabel Furlong commented that the Lincoln Memorial was not a Civil War Memorial and the Washington Monument was not a Revolutionary War Memorial; she said the Mall transcended individual events and made us want to celebrate the million acts of courage that had made our country great. She said it was perfect as it was and asked the Commission not to destroy it.

Ann Loikow said she was a fifth-generation Washington who had fought for preservation in the city for almost thirty years. She talked about the importance of the symbolism of the Mall and the importance of simplicity, and she said she found the proposed memorial very complicated and thought it said nothing. She recalled from the days when she was on the Planning Commission the early submission for the Navy Memorial, which was very grandiose and featured a large triumphal arch. She said she was instrumental in getting that turned around, and the resulting much simpler plan had been very successful. She asked that the Commission reconsider both the site and design for the World War II Memorial, and she also thought that a museum was needed to teach upcoming generations what the war was all about.

Architect Elena Sturdza spoke next. She recalled that in her testimony at earlier meetings, she had been in favor of the site, but now she thought it was wrong for a World War II Memorial; because of the importance of the location and the vista, the memorial would have to be unobtrusive, and an

event like World War II needed to be very visible and high, so that it could be seen from a distance. She also thought the proposed memorial design was wrong for the Rainbow Pool site because the historic pool would not be preserved. She also criticized the design because it seemed a place to mourn, the pillars looked like tombstones and there was no sense of the victorious outcome of the war.

Neil Feldman, speaking on behalf of the National Coalition to Save our Mall, quoted Friedrich St. Florian saying, in regard to the World War II Memorial, " In twenty years...no one will have any great arguments about it." He said that had not been his experience; when his group passed out flyers on the 4th of July stating reasons to oppose the site and design, only one person disagreed with them. He quoted columnist Jonathan Yardley in the Washington Post as saying that after his comments in the newspaper he had received as much e-mail on the subject as on anything else he had written in years, all in agreement against the site.

Mr. Feldman then commented on the Park Service documents previously referred to by other speakers, saying that they had been deliberately suppressed for years–perhaps since 1994–and they showed clearly that the Rainbow Pool and all its paths and landscaping were part of the Lincoln Memorial. Building the World War II Memorial there would be building one memorial on top of the other, and would be unprecedented–like placing a giant bald eagle on top of the Washington Monument. He said also that the two reflecting pools were designed specifically to reflect images of the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument, and that would no longer be possible with this design. Standing inside the memorial, it would not be possible to see any reflected view of the Lincoln Memorial, especially when standing in front of the field of stars.

Mr. Feldman then read from the Commemorative Works Act of 1986, the section which talked about preserving the open space in the District of Columbia and ensuring that future commemorative works were appropriately designed, constructed and located and reflected the lasting national significance of the subjects involved. He said the site selection was not a "done deal", in spite of letters written by Chairman Brown from 1997 to 1999. He said the Commission had never given serious consideration to any of the various and reasonable arguments against the site at any time, and to prevent a "legacy of shame" from being bestowed on the Commission for voting to "wreck the Mall" (a quote from the Los Angeles Times) the members should rescind their approvals now, especially after hearing that the Park Service had deliberately tried to conceal from all the citizens of the country the true facts about the relationship of the Rainbow Pool to the Lincoln Memorial.

The Chairman said he had promised to hear several more people who would like to testify on the other side, and two people asked to speak. The first was Jack Holden, an infantry man during World War II.

Mr. Holden recalled his experiences during World War II, how he helped carry his comrade's body all night long, and how he told his mother that some day his death would have meaning. And how victory finally came, a victory for all mankind, a victory made possible by the American GI. He said the country was now on the threshold of another great victory, the building of this memorial, and he renounced the idea that it would desecrate anything. He said it was an addition to the Mall in recognition of a generation that had saved the world; if Abraham Lincoln had saved America, the American GI of World War II had saved the world. He asked the Commission to reject the bitter attacks and specious arguments he had heard and approve the design now.

The next speaker was Jan Evans. She said she had not intended to speak, but the testimony brought back memories of her grandfather, who came from Germany, built the Christian Heurich Brewery, and always had an American flag right at the door so that it was the first thing he saw when he came home and the last thing he saw when he left. Then she talked about her father, who fought in World War II and was killed in Normandy and buried there, and her two uncles and a stepfather who also fought in the war. She said World War II was the most important event in the 20th century and made the United States the foremost country in the world--what better place for the memorial than on the Mall? She said she had one other hope, that the memorial would make us more civilized and there would be no further wars.

The Chairman agreed to hear one more speaker, who said he had been waiting four hours to speak. He was Jim McGrath, a veteran, who opposed the memorial. He said he liked the design but was adamantly opposed to the site, thinking that it would destroy the Mall vista and the Lincoln Memorial as well.

(The meeting was then adjourned for lunch at 2:05 p.m. and reconvened at 2:45 p.m.)

The Chairman reconvened the meeting to begin the discussion by the members of what had been seen and heard in the previous five hours of testimony. He said he would like to start with a discussion of the site, still uppermost in the minds of many of the speakers, and whether the site and design had been successfully integrated.

Mrs. Rafshoon thought that in terms of the site, any lesser one would diminish the importance of World War II in shaping the country. She also thought the memorial would enhance that part of the Mall. Mrs. Brody thought the question of the site had been debated long and hard and also openly. and she said she was even more convinced now than she had been originally that it was the right site and the only site for a World War II memorial. She said she could think of no more hallowed ground, and for that reason it was the right site. Ms. Diamonstein thought the Commission had taken the concerns of the public very seriously, and she thought that as the design had developed, it had become increasingly apparent that this singular event of the 20th century deserved to be the only one from that century commemorated on this unique space. She thought it was especially important that when the design was executed that it be minimally intrusive in terms of the vista and that it respect both the greensward and the history around it. Mrs. Free said she had not been a member of the Commission when the site was approved, but she was 100 percent behind it, and she thought the architect was treating it with great sensitivity, something the Commission had always encouraged. Vice-Chairman Robinson associated himself with the views of his colleagues, and he recalled the time when the ABMC had come to the Commission strongly in favor of the Constitution Gardens site, and the Chairman had made a rather bold and very moving statement about the importance of the war, and how their preferred site did not have the presence to support a memorial to such an event. He said he thought then and still thought that was a correct move, and the memorial belonged on the Mall.

The Chairman said he had given a lot of consideration to the site, and the choice certainly had not made life easier for the Commission; if the memorial had been put in some place where it couldn't be seen there would probably have been less controversy. But he recalled a phrase used by one of the detractors which explained why the site was so right for the event: the speaker referred to "the spiritual value of space", and while space was not exactly a design element, it was the element that

would give this memorial its impact; the hallowed ground of the Rainbow Pool site would provide the kind of meaning and gravitas both sides had been talking about. The key to a successful design was to do it in a way that would not interfere, and he thought that many people who were so critical of the design had not taken the opportunity to look at the model. He said the Commission was used to this, recalling the storm of criticism that had initially greeted Maya Lin's Vietnam Memorial. One of that memorial's great strengths was that she had warped the ground plane down so that when standing at the apex one concentrated only on that memorial, and there was no view of the others on the Mall; then, in turning to leave, the Washington and Lincoln came into view. In the same way St. Florian in this memorial lowered the pool to keep the vista along the Mall toward both memorials open, closing it toward the Lincoln only when the visitor was before the Wall of Gold Stars, contemplating the sacrifice of those who had given their lives. He said the idea of blocking views was one of the things the Commission had been most puzzled about, because the architect's presentations and the model had continually shown that he had been most sensitive to avoiding that. He noted that there was always a point where a view would be blocked by something, and he gave the example of the National Gallery of Art's East Building, which had been criticized when it was going up for blocking the view to the Capitol. He said what it actually did was to frame the view, although if you got close enough to it there were places where you could not see the Capitol. Similarly, the World War II Memorial design would frame and strengthen a view all Americans held dear.

Mr. Brown then recapped some of the points made by those opposed before the Commission addressed the list of new elements. First, he said there was no way the memorial would interfere with the right of free assembly. He observed that aerial photos of the crowd at Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial showed that the vast crowd stretched only a third of the way down the Reflecting Pool, a long way from the Rainbow Pool. And if needed, the open plaza proposed could accommodate a large number of people, more so than at present because the pool would be 15 percent smaller. He noted that the architects had been pleased to have the suggestion of some of the critics that this civic space have the shape of an amphitheatre and had added more grass to the long slope from the 17th Street entrance down to the pool, forming a natural seating area.

The Chairman thought that with time the memorial would take its place on the Mall with the other memorials and be part of the family. He thought there would be other memorials and other sites where an assertive modern design would be fabulous, but in this spot the design should nestle into McKim and Olmsted's great Mall plan. Ms. Diamonstein commented here that several people had commented on the loss of the museum component of the memorial, and she said she hoped it was clear that the Commission was not against a museum and would encourage the pursuit of that on another site, because there was so much to tell. The Chairman agreed, saying that there was already interest in Congress in bringing this to fruition.

Mr. Brown thought that another criticism, the lack of direct pedestrian passage through the memorial and west along the Reflecting Pool, had been answered by the video. He said there never had been a direct passage, unless one wanted to wade through the Rainbow Pool, and the existing paths around the Rainbow Pool and along the Reflecting Pool would remain the same. The fact that parking had not been addressed was on purpose, because there was no way it could be allowed on the Mall; he said the Tourmobile system would have to take care of providing non-pedestrian access to the memorial.

At this point the Chairman commented on the complaint by the chairman of the Committee of 100 that their letter of 5 October 1999 received few replies or simply perfunctory ones. He said he had replied to it paragraph by paragraph, and he asked that the staff make sure that both letters became part of the public record. Exhibits A, A-1

Three general criticisms of the design were then answered. In regard to the one which said the design was illegal because it was not the one that won the competition, Mr. Brown said in an architectural competition it was the architect, not his initial design, that was being selected. As to the question of the World War II Memorial being too dominant on the Mall, he said one had only to consider the Lincoln Memorial, 100 feet in height and set on a high pedestal, and the Washington Monument, 555- feet high and set on a mound, to realize that the World War II Memorial with its modest arches (approximately 43 feet) and pillars, set against a backdrop of trees 60 to 90 feet high, actually might not be grandiose enough considering its purpose. But, he said, in this case it was not the height of its elements that would give this memorial its importance but the site itself, its meaning in terms of our national values. Then there was the criticism that the design failed as a "potent place of national celebration", a quote from Judy Scott Feldman, and the comment that all the elements were puerile, as stated by architect Kent Cooper. The Chairman's comment was that if triumphal arches, victory wreaths, and American eagles did not give a feeling of victory and celebration, he did not know what would.

Two other comments were addressed briefly. He said the question of the water table had been investigated some time ago by the Park Service and was not considered a problem. As for the problem of placing a memorial on an already developed site, he said that had been done a number of times, most recently with the George Mason Memorial soon to be built on the Pansy Garden site near the Jefferson Memorial, and the Women in Military Service Memorial, built within the unused hemicycle at the end of Memorial Drive at Arlington Cemetery.

The Chairman then turned to the purpose of the submission, approval or disapproval of the new elements in the design. He began with the major element, the Freedom Wall or Wall of Gold Stars. Ms. Diamonstein said her only concern with this was the height, 9 feet, and she wondered if there could be a mockup on the site to see what its effect would be. The Chairman said the difficulty with mockups on this site was that until the ground plane was lowered according to the design, the mockup would not have much meaning. He thought that when that was done, the Commission could request a mockup to make sure the height was right, and then could request that it be lowered a few feet if necessary. He said his hope would be–and this would be up to the rest of the Commission–that approval could be given as designed on the basis that with the lowered waterfalls, there would be sufficient vista on either side of the wall, and only in that relatively small area would it be cut off, purposefully, for the sake of concentration on the meaning of the wall. The Vice-Chairman said he expected the effect would be much the same as it was at the apex of the two walls at the Vietnam Memorial, but he agreed with Ms. Diamonstein that it would be good to have a mockup, even before the excavation, and just estimate the difference and get a sense of what a nine-foot wall would be like at that location. He remarked that it was a major element, the only one that would affect the view from the plaza level of the memorial, and it would be a dominant element as seen from 17th Street. Mr. Brown then asked for comments about the stars themselves. Mrs. Free asked if the designers had had any discussion about providing some subtle variety in the stars so that they would not have a machine-made look. The Chairman said the Commission could request that in its letter, and he said he would like to commend the designers on bringing the stars out from the

wall so that they would cast shadows, adding a three-dimensional quality and making the wall a work of sculpture rather than a piece of architectural decor. He thought the wall held great promise; he said the allusion to the gold-star mothers and wives was quiet and simple and would avoid overstatement and add focus. Aesthetically, it would provide a very interesting design element.

The enlargement of the grass panels at the 17th Street entrance was approved, with Ms. Diamonstein saying that it provided a good refinement of the design in terms of public space and in adding a fine processional to the memorial. Mr. Brown said the series of bas-reliefs in that same area was really not on the table for this meeting as no designs had been presented. He knew, however, having been through the Vietnam Memorial approval experience, that the public liked to have something they could recognize as an actual depiction of a happening related to the memorial's purpose. He commented on the success of the Iwo Jima Memorial and thought the addition of some realistic sculpture at the World War II Memorial would not be a bad idea; it would help explain the war experience to those who had not been living during the time. He compared this idea to the bas-reliefs at the Navy Memorial and noted the success of that memorial, saying it worked from a design point of view because it framed the vista and reinforced the axis between the National Archives building and the Old Patent Office building, and from a human interest point of view, provided the visitor with the story of the Navy in the form of bronze sculpture panels ringing the central map-of-the-world plaza.

Continuing with the list, the Chairman said he didn't think there were any objections to moving the dedication stone so that it would not interfere with ceremonies, nor with incorporating the stone benches into the wall. Then he went through the more substantive changes, asking the members to indicate if they had any objections or comments to make. He thought the vertical split in the arches, with its curved element, added a nice contemporary design quality and would increase the transparency; he noted that the same element appeared in the pillars. He thought the change in the form of the north-south fountains from semi-circular to segmental was a great improvement, as was the change in the west wall waterfalls from two tiers to one; he thought that gave them more power. He thought the contrast of the moving water with the stillness of the pool under the Field of Stars would be tremendously moving. He noted the same thing at the FDR Memorial, where there was a sharp contrast between the still pool under Leonard Baskin's "Funeral Cortege" and the many rushing waterfalls throughout the memorial.

Turning to the sculptural elements, the Chairman thought the baldacchinos with the four pillars and eagles holding the suspended laurels were one of the most exciting things in the memorial. He thought the laurels for the pillars–oak representing the arsenal of democracy and wheat representing America as the bread basket of the world–were very simple and effective, and he thought the modernist design of the element that held them was very good. The rope design that replaced the traditional guilloche he considered a great breakthrough in really conveying the pulling together of the states and of all the people during the war.

The night lighting diagram had come somewhat as a surprise and he asked if there were any comments on it. Ms. Diamonstein said it appeared there were too many lights, and that the lighting would be too bright, but she hoped the diagram did not accurately portray the intent of the designer. She said she would like to make a general comment, and that was that the debate had been crucial to the refinement of the design, that the intelligent, thoughtful comments of those opposing the

memorial had been very helpful and were appreciated. The Chairman thought all the members could associate themselves with her comment.

Mr. Brown said the material samples would have to wait until the bids were out, but he recalled that there had been an inspection on the site, and a consensus had been reached with the Planning Commission and the Historic Preservation Review Board as to what materials were in the acceptable range. For the paving, he said, as much contrast as possible and a more greenish stone than that seen was considered desirable, so the approval would have to be for the range of colors, not for one particular stone. He said he understood the flag poles, inscriptions, and the other sculptural works were not being submitted at this time. The ancillary structures he thought looked fine in plan.

That left the plans for the contemplative area, at the northwest corner of the memorial site. He said it would be in a bosque, quiet and away from foot traffic. He said the Commission had not yet received any detailed information on the design or materials, but he and the other members agreed that the design should go ahead.

A member of the audience then asked if the rest of the people who had signed up were going to be able to speak. The Chairman said the Commission had already heard five hours of testimony and had a full agenda ahead at the Commission's offices, but if they would leave written testimony, the Commission staff would forward it to the members. The man from the audience said there was a woman present who had been in Germany during World War II, and he thought she should be allowed to speak. The Chairman said he worried about fairness and making a value judgement as to the significance of everybody's testimony; however, he asked if there was anyone who would object if she, and no one else, was allowed to speak. Hearing no replies, he called on Rundy Hamblen.

Ms. Hamblen said she was an Army nurse who had been stationed in France four months after D-Day and then had traveled to Germany after the war. She said she had hoped to have an American design for this memorial, and she wanted a museum with it, a place where she could see things connected with the war. She also asked how people found out about meetings like this.

The Chairman said the Commission met every four weeks, usually on the third Thursday of the month He said the meetings were open to the public, and the Commission welcomed public attendance and participation. He said they usually relied on the press to publicize the meetings when there were items of special interest to the general public, such as this one.

Another member of the audience objected that he had called a week ago to register as an opponent and was now being denied the right to speak. The Chairman asked once more if anyone would object to this man being called on as the last speaker. There were no objections, and World War II veteran Russell Lee Stumpe was introduced.

Mr. Stumpe said he was a combat veteran, a medic with an infantry platoon in France in 1944 and had been awarded the Combat Medic Badge and the Purple Heart, and was a prisoner of war. He said he would like to see a simple, artistic, moving memorial on a proper site to commemorate those who had died. He found the present design both grandiose and fragmented, but his principal objection was to the site. He thought it was wrong to tamper with the simplicity and broad green

expanse of the Mall and the Lincoln Memorial grounds, and he thought placing the memorial on the Rainbow Pool site would result in the permanent disfigurement of the Mall.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Stumpe and then said it was time to take a formal vote. The Vice-Chairman made a motion that the Commission affirm its comments and reactions to each of the new design elements of the memorial as just discussed; Mrs. Brody seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Exhibit A-2

The Chairman then adjourned this part of the meeting at 3:35 p.m., to be reconvened later at the Commission's offices in the National Building Museum.

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The Chairman reconvened the meeting at 4:05 p.m. in the Commission of Fine Arts offices at the National Building Museum, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The agenda order was changed, and the items under Submissions and Reviews were discussed first.

I. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS (continued)

B. Federal Highway Administration

CFA, 20/JUL/00-2, Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge. Capital Beltway/U.S. Interstate Highway 95-495 between Telegraph Road (Rte. 611, Virginia) and Indian Head Highway (Rte. 210, Maryland). Replacement bridge. Concept. Staff member Frederick Lindstrom said this submission would consist of certain aspects of the bridge proper; later submissions would deal with the interchanges and other site enhancements. He introduced Robert Healey from the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration, head of the design team for the bridge.

Mr. Healey introduced other members of his team: Tom Mohler from the design team, Michael Johnson from the Parson Transportation Group, and David Cox of Kress/Cox Associates, the architectural subcontractors. Mr. Healey said the bridge project consisted of a seven-mile highway, with the centerpiece being the bridge section across the Potomac River. There would be two interchanges in Virginia: one at U.S. Route 1, about 1,000 to 2,000 feet from the end of the bridge, and another at Telegraph Road. There would also be two in Maryland: one at I-295, and further up, another at Indian Head Highway. He said the bridge would extend from approximately the edge of Rosilie Island on the Maryland side to a point at Royal Street in Alexandria just west of Jones Point Park. A video was then shown, taking the viewer from Virginia to Maryland in a vehicle about the height of a minivan. The Chairman commented that from an ordinary passenger car the views up and down the river would probably be cut off, resulting in a frustrating experience for those in the car.

Architect David Cox was introduced to talk about the operator's tower. He said it would be out in the navigational channel at the first V-pier location off the Virginia shore and would actually be supported by the structure itself. He described the location as a 15-foot space between the outer lane loop and the inner lane loop. In addition to the constricted north-south dimension, the tower had to be located right at the operable section of the bridge; thus, there were several physical aspects that affected the design. He pointed out on drawings that the only support system for the tower was a

concrete beam that lay about 32 feet below the road deck , and so the tower had been designed as a rather lightweight structure of metal and glass, part of it above and part below the road deck. The area below would be for mechanical equipment and for locker and toilet facilities for the operator. Above the deck the structure would rise about 30 feet; the upper part would be made primarily of glass in a teardrop shape to provide views up and down the channel, and there would also be an outside deck to further facilitate viewing. From this level down the entire structure would be sheathed in metal, a perforated, dull-finished stainless steel screen facing east, and a solid, darker grey aluminum facing west. The glass portion would have a greenish-grey tint. The Chairman commended Mr. Cox on the design, commenting on the expression of speed and motion, and the other members were equally pleased with it.

Mike Johnson then discussed the lighting proposals. He showed first the lighting on the exterior of the V-piers themselves, saying that they wanted to accentuate the beam but not light the interior of the piers or over-accentuate the size of the bridge. The pedestrian lighting would consist of washes of light on the pedestrian walk on the north side of the bridge. For pedestrian safety, there would be a vertical picket railing; and on the roadway side there would be an additional railing on top to protect cyclists from flying debris. Mr. Johnson also noted that there would be four overlooks on the north side, one on each side of the bascule, one at midstream as one crossed from the Virginia side, and another in a similar position on the Maryland side. Bridge lighting for motorists would be the high-mast, double cobra type. Turning to the signs, Mr. Johnson said they would be very simple and not detract from the beauty of the bridge or the control tower. He also talked about the pier protection system in the navigational channel, saying that they would use a concrete ring; pier protection against algae would be granite.

The Chairman commended the design team on their presentation, and said the only thing the Commission needed was detailed sight-lines to show what could be seen from a passenger car; he thought it was necessary to be able to see the river, boats, views and memorials. There was agreement that other than that, the Commission would have no objections to what had been presented, and the concept design was unanimously approved. Exhibit B

(The Chairman left the meeting briefly at this point, turning the gavel over to the Vice-Chairman. The agenda order was changed, and the National Zoo projects were discussed next.)

D. Smithsonian Institution/National Zoo

1. CFA 20/JUL/00-4, New picnic pavilion. Revised. Final. (Previous: CFA 20/JAN/00-10) Submission of this project was postponed.

2. CFA 20/JUL/00-5, The Mane Restaurant. Renovations and additions. Concept. Staff member José Martínez said the staff felt this project was moving in the right direction, but he said part of the project was the addition of a handicapped elevator, and the staff felt it was not yet to the point where it worked well with the existing architecture. Mr. Martínez introduced Michelle Kayon from the Zoo to discuss this and the next Zoo project.

Ms. Kayon pointed out the location of the restaurant on a plan, noting that it was on Olmsted Walk. She said it was a stone structure from the late 1920s, built to look like an old Virginia tavern, and it would be restored to its original appearance, inside and out. The second part of the project was

to add a modern food facility, which would also have handicapped accessibility and provide fire protection. Ms. Kayon showed drawings of the old building, pointing out where handicapped accessible doors would replace existing ones, windows would be put back where doors had been cut at some time in the past, new and more sympathetic glazing installed on an old screened porch, and other similar restoration and renovation work done; the loading dock would also be renovated.

Ms. Kayon then discussed the new handicapped elevator. She said it would have a stone base that would line up with the existing stone, with shingles above, again lining up with existing work. She addressed the problem of integrating it into the old building, saying that it involved primarily the roof level and explained what they would do to solve it. The Vice-Chairman then asked if there were any questions, and if the Zoo could proceed with design development. There were no objections, and the concept design was then unanimously approved. Exhibit C

3. CFA 20/JUL/00-6, Panda House. Temporary ADA walkway. Design. Ms. Kayon said the Zoo was expecting the arrival of two new pandas, and they were doing some renovation work at the Panda House to make it more usable until a new building on a different site was erected in three years. She said the pandas would be exhibited on the outside of the existing building throughout the year, and they needed a walkway for the visitors to use while viewing the animals. She showed a drawing of the proposal, a six-foot-wide wooden walkway with a bamboo railing, which met handicapped requirements. The members all thought the railing was a handsome one, and it was unanimously approved. Exhibit C

(The Chairman returned to the meeting at this point. The agenda order was changed and the items under Administration discussed next.)

II. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes of the 15 June meeting. The minutes were approved without objection.

B. Dates of next meetings, confirmed as:

21 September
19 October

C. Report on the Naval Observatory entrance sign mock-up. The Assistant Secretary asked for comments from members who had seen the mock-up. Mrs. Brody said she had not been optimistic about this project's being well-executed when it was presented, and was even less so when she saw the mockup, which consisted of two crudely made wood signs set at some distance from the main gate. She thought the Commission should go out and look at it and have a talk with those responsible for the design. Mrs. Free agreed, describing the signs as totally out of keeping with Massachusetts Avenue and looking like large billboards set at sharp angles to the street.. She said she had looked at the signs used by embassies and other buildings along the avenue and they had been handled in a more subtle way and placed nearer the entrance point; not, so to speak, in the middle of the block. Mrs. Rafshoon thought the signs should be about half the size of the ones they saw and made of something that would give them a quiet, restrained appearance in the landscape.

The Chairman asked Mr. Lindstrom what action was expected on this project, and he was told that the Navy would like to have a letter with comments, since they wanted to be able to proceed before the end of the fiscal year. As it was apparent that the signs could not be approved, it was suggested that a letter be sent describing the problems and possible solutions, and a revised design requested. Exhibit D

D. Confirmation of approval of design, Father Theodore Hesbrugh Congressional Gold Medal. Staff member Sue Kohler showed drawings for the obverse and reverse of this medal , recalling that at the Mint's request they had been sent to the members between meetings for their comments, and that the majority had approved them. She said they were being presented at this time so that the approval could be confirmed for the record, adding that the changes that had been recommended– moving of some elements from the reverse to the obverse to relieve crowding–had not been adopted because of time constraints. The Chairman then confirmed the approval for the record
Exhibit E

(The Commission returned to a discussion of the items under Submissions and Reviews, but they were not discussed in agenda order.)

F. General Services Administration

1. CFA 20/JUL/00-8, Federal Trade Commission. Constitution Avenue and 7th Street, N.W. New rooftop cooling equipment. Design. This project was omitted from the agenda because it was determined that it did not need public review. Exhibit F

2. CFA 20/JUL/00-9, the West Heating Plant, 1021 29th Street, N.W. Cellular communications antennas. Installation. Mr. Martínez said this heating plant was located at the edge of Georgetown, and the project was to add two sets of antennas for AT&T attached to a mechanical room at the top of the building, and then a third set attached to the penthouse which was set back from the main face of the building; he said the antennas would be painted to match the structures they were attached to. He showed photographs and said the Georgetown Board had looked at the proposal informally and had no objection to it. The Commission had no objections, either, and the project was unanimously approved. Exhibit G

Staff approval of future antenna projects. At this point in the meeting, the Vice-Chairman made a motion that the Commission authorize the staff to approve future antenna installation projects between meetings, as they came in, as was done with the D.C. Public Schools window replacement project. The Chairman said he would have no objection unless they were controversial in some way, and he asked if there was a second to the Vice-Chairman's motion. Mrs. Brody seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

G. U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

CFA 20/JUL/00-10, New logo for the EEOC. Design. Ms. Kohler distributed material on the design of this logo, noting the various applications pictured, and said she had been very pleased by the excellent presentation materials that had been furnished. The logo design was

based on an abstraction of a flag, and would be about one-inch square for most applications. It would normally be printed in a bright blue, but could be used in different colors. The members were enthusiastic about the design and approved it unanimously. Exhibit H

(The Chairman left the meeting briefly at this point and turned the gavel over to the Vice-Chairman.)

H. District of Columbia Public Schools/Army Corps of Engineers

1. CFA 20/JUL/00-11, Anacostia Senior High School. 16th and R streets, S.E.

New stadium and site improvements. Design. The Assistant Secretary located the school on an aerial photograph, noting that it was close to the river and to Park Service property. He asked Andrew Bryant of Bryant Architects to make the presentation.

Mr. Bryant said his firm had done work for the public schools for a long time; he said this project was for the improvement of stadium facilities at the school, which he noted was off 16th Street and Good Hope Road and bordered by 16th Street and the B&O railroad tracks. He described the stadium, bleacher facilities, new tracks, buildings for concessions and storage and other supporting facilities, and said there would also be quite a lot of site work to allow for access into and out of the property. To keep the buildings from looking too utilitarian he had used standing seam metal roofs and bands of the school colors, red and grey, on the split-face block walls. The Vice-Chairman had a question about the design of the bleachers, but there were no objections, and the concept design was unanimously approved. Exhibit I

2. CFA 20/JUL/00-12, Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, Vermont Avenue, N.W. Replacement gymnasium. Concept. The Assistant Secretary pointed out the location of this school on an aerial photograph, noting that it was across the street from the new African-American Civil War Memorial at the U Street Metro station and was thus in a very sensitive position. He said the new gymnasium was required because the foundations of the old one had been severely damaged during Metro construction and the building had to be demolished. Mr. Carson then introduced the architect, Calvin Olson, from URS Greiner Woodward Clyde

Mr. Olson showed photographs and drawings and noted that the existing school building was not even handicapped accessible. He pointed out a proposed ramp to the main entrance and then described the new gymnasium. He said it would be brick, similar to the existing structure, and he pointed out a cornice line on that building, which he said had been used to determine the height of the new one. The Vice-Chairman said his recollection was that the old gym was set back about 12 feet from U Street, and he asked if that setback would be maintained. Mr. Olson said it would not, because they needed all the space they could get, and even then would have to undersize the basketball court slightly.

The Vice-Chairman asked if there were any questions. Mrs. Rafshoon asked about the satellite dishes, shown very prominently on the roof of the lower section of the new structure. The Vice-Chairman asked Mr. Olson if they could be placed on the higher section, on the courtyard side, so that they would not be seen so prominently from Vermont Avenue, and Mr. Olson said he could do that. Mr. Robinson then asked about the long and prominent ramp facing 10th Street, saying that it was very unattractive and particularly objectionable facing a street that was developed as a low-

scale residential area.. There was further discussion with the Vice-Chairman and Mrs. Free about the ramp and also about a stair at the corner of Vermont and U streets which was also considered unattractive. The Chairman had returned to the meeting, and he agreed that the satellite dishes, ramp, and stair should be restudied, so that the new building would present the best possible face to the memorial and its setting. The rest of the gymnasium addition was considered acceptable in concept. Exhibit J

I. District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development

CFA 20/JUL/00-13, Westminster Street Playground Park, 901-07 Westminster Street, N.W.; renovation. Design. Mr. Martínez said the playground was located not far from the Garnet-Patterson School, on a site that until 1970 was occupied by row houses. He said there was a limited budget, and the renovation would consist primarily of adding topsoil, mulch, and the standard playground structures; there would also be a fence around the park boundaries. He said the staff was happy with the design, and as there were no objections from the members, it was unanimously approved. Exhibit K

E. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

CFA 20/JUL/00-7, Metro canopy project, 53 locations, system-wide. Standardized system to cover exposed escalator entrances. Concept. Mr. Lindstrom said these canopies were to protect the exterior escalators from damaging weather conditions and to protect the public as they rode them. He introduced Ron Williams from Metro to discuss the proposal.

Mr. Williams noted the recent problems with the escalators in the Metro system, particularly those outside, and he said that over the twenty-five years they had been in service, the infiltration of water and de-icing salts had caused severe deterioration. He said the decision had been made to put canopies over the escalators, and various ideas were suggested–a new system-wide design, different canopies for each station, or a standard canopy based on one of the twelve already in use. These did not include the ones used for the recently opened Green Line, which were based on an early design by Harry Weese, the designer of the Metro stations. He said they had already encountered problems with this design, particularly with the complexity of the glazing system, and it had become a maintenance nightmare.

Mr. Williams said the decision was to go with an existing canopy design, one of the twelve, that had been installed at the Courthouse station. It was actually put in place by the Charles E. Smith Company, a real estate firm, not by Metro, as it was adjacent to one of their projects. He showed pictures of a steel-framed structure with a steel and glass hipped roof. He said they had not yet addressed the kind of coating for the steel or the color. This canopy would be installed at forty-seven of the fifty -three stations. Six stations were recognized as unique sites which might need different canopies: Judiciary Square, Navy Memorial/Archives, the two Arlington Cemetery stations, Smithsonian, and Dupont Circle North. He said they had not talked to the neighbors at the various locations yet, with the exception of Judiciary Square. Initially, he said, they had talked with the Police Memorial people, and their architect, Davis Buckley, had come up with a design. They had also been shown the Courthouse station design, but had not yet given Metro any comment. At this point, he said, there had been no final resolution as to what to do with any of the six unique locations.

Mr. Williams then gave the Commission more information on the specifications for the Courthouse canopy, and he noted also that according to recently-adopted codes, an escalator covering was required if major rehabilitation work was being done on the mechanism. The Chairman said that, in spite of the attempts to make the canopies contextual, by using such things as bands of a Roman grille pattern, they ended up as unfortunate architectural expressions. He thought the attempt to be contextual was only tokenism and not necessary anyway, since an escalator was a totally modern device and really should have a modern canopy. He commented on the beauty of the Washington Metro and said he thought it would be worth taking the time to do more thinking about this project; the canopies would be a repetitive element with a high impact and would change the look of the city. He said he realized there was always a budget to think of , but he thought a limited competition should be considered to get the best possible design. He commented on Norman Foster's design for the Bilbao subway and thought this was the kind of thing needed for the Washington system. He said an elegant design could be used for all the stations, including the special six sites, and he offered the help of the Commission in any way possible. Mr. Williams said they had had resistance from some preservation groups to a more modern design; they thought the Courthouse design would "kind of fit" Mrs. Free said she thought that was the problem. The Vice-Chairman agreed with the Chairman that Metro was a really fine piece of public art, and he thought it would be a shame to go with such an obvious shed solution when there was somebody out there who could approach this in a much more creative way. The Chairman thought the preservation community should realize there were no escalators in the architecture of historic Washington, and canopies for them should be done in the vocabulary of the escalator age. He told Mr. Williams he would be happy to talk to the Metro board if that would be helpful. Mr. Williams thanked him and said he would appreciate a letter giving them some direction.
Exhibit L

C. National Park Service

CFA 20/JUL/00-3, U.S. Navy Memorial. Pennsylvania Avenue at 8th Strect, N.W. Addition of "Engineering Duty Officers at Naval Shipyards" sculptural panel. Design. Ms. Kohler said this would be the third new panel for the memorial, and she introduced Laura Liebermann from the Navy Memorial staff and the sculptor, Antonio Mendez. She asked Ms. Liebermann to begin the presentation.

Ms. Liebermann showed a drawing which depicted the engineers in a shipyard looking at plans; in the background were an aircraft carrier, submarines, and a destroyer. She said the engineers' work included working with contractors to build, modify, and repair ships, and as they made up a large group of Navy personnel, the Navy would like to see them represented at the memorial.

The Chairman commended Mr. Mendez on his work, commenting that as he developed it, he should make sure that the crane seemed to be really engaged with the carrier, that it was not just sitting in the background. Mr. Brown asked how large the panel would be, and Mr. Mendez said it would be the same size as the others, about 33-34 inches high by about 35 inches wide. There were no further comments or questions for Mr. Mendez, and the design was unanimously approved. Exhibit M

J District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

Appendix I. The Appendix was approved without objection.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

a. S.L. 00-059, 770 5th Street, N.W. Avalon Bay Communities, Inc. New 12-story apartment building. Design development. (Previous: 18 May 2000.) Mr. Lindstrom said this project had been going through design development, and the architect, Eric Colbert, had some revisions to show the Commission, with the hope that he could return in September with permit drawings. He introduced Mr. Colbert to make his presentation.

Mr. Colbert said the staff had been very helpful to him in making adjustments to his design, and he wanted to show two drawings that would reflect some of the things he had been working on. For example, he noted that the staff had thought there was too much horizontality at the top floors, and so he had reduced the projection of some of the cornices and eliminated an element between the projecting bays that contributed to the horizontal feeling. The relationship between the two-story columns at the top and the pediments had also been restudied, and the pediments had been refined to give them a better relationship with the roof cornice. At street level, the front entrance now had a curve above the door, and the granite base had been carried across the entire frontage. Canopies had been added to the store fronts at the location of the projecting bay windows to give them more emphasis, and the storefronts had been recessed slightly. The Chairman thought the more three-dimensionality they could get the better, since it was a long facade. He suggested a slightly lighter-colored brick for the recessed bays as another means of breaking up the monotony. A canopy over the front door would also help, and it would add a welcoming aspect. He said he liked what had been done to integrate the pediments and columns. There was no further discussion, and Mr. Colbert was told he could proceed with working drawings. Exhibit N

b. S.L.00-101, 5810 Oregon Avenue, N.W. New single family house. Permit. Mr. Lindstrom said the staff had been working with the applicant to improve the facades a little, and he was now ready to present the design. He introduced Michael Lerner.

Mr. Lerner said the house would face Rock Creek Park and would be made of fieldstone and clapboard siding, He said the staff's major objection had been to the mass of the building, so he had lowered the building on the site, brought the roof down, and made some fenestration changes that had been suggested; he showed drawings. The Chairman asked Mr. Lindstrom if the staff was satisfied with the changes that had been made, and Mr. Lindstrom said they were. There were no further comments or objections, and the final design was approved. Exhibit N

c. S.L.00-091, 2807 Chesterfield Place, N.W. New single family house. Concept. Mr. Lindstrom recalled that the Commission had recently reviewed the design for an innovative modern house by architect Travis Price on the lot next to this one. Several years previously, the Commission had recommended that the large lot of which these two were part be subdivided into three rather than five sub-lots, and the three were just now coming on the market. He then introduced Eric Moore of Panoramic Design, who in turn introduced his partner, Richard Newlon.

Mr. Moore said they had tried to address the issues that had arisen as the Commission had reviewed previous submissions for houses on these lots. He said they liked the undeveloped and unspoiled

look of the area and tried to develop a design approach that would preserve as much of the site as possible. He described the site–the rapid change in grade, the meadow, a small stream–and he said it had been quite a challenge to put a house on the site for a reasonable cost and to develop parking or a garage that would not be a dominant element from the street. He showed drawings, noting that the facades were characterized by a striping of contrasting materials, and said he had been influenced by the early work of Frank Lloyd Wright in Oak Park. While Wright had used contrasting bands of stucco and wood, Mr. Moore would use a plastic product that looked just like wood and combine it with stucco. The members were a little apprehensive about the zebra effect and wanted to see color samples. Mrs. Free asked what could be seen from the street, and Mr. Lindstrom and Mr. Moore described the view. Mrs. Rafshoon asked if the underside of the deck could be seen; Mr. Moore said it could, and that the seams in the plywood would be covered by the plastic material previously mentioned and then painted. Landscaping was then discussed, with the Chairman saying that it would be in the owner's interest to put as much planting as possible next to the road. He thought that with such an aggressive design the Commission should see a full landscape plan with the next submission. Mr. Moore said the site was quite shady, and the Chairman said they might end up with a lot of gravel if the plants wouldn't grow.

Mr. Lindstrom said the staff had several concerns. One was the visibility of the parked car from Rock Creek Park, and indeed the visibility of the whole underside of the house, since the ground dropped away so sharply. The other concern was for some very significant trees on the site which would have to be removed if this design were built; he said there had been questions from the neighbors about this, and he thought the landscape plan should make clear exactly which trees were going to come down. Mr. Moore said only three or four trees had been identified thus far as having to be removed; only two of them were significant and they fell right in the middle of the site where there would be no way of building around them. The other two were damaged or diseased, and were in the front where major replanting was intended. There were no further questions, and the Chairman asked if the Commission could approve the concept design, with the caveats stated above; there was unanimous agreement that it could be approved on this basis. Exhibit N

d. Appendix II. The Appendix was approved without objection.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:52 p.m.

Signed,

Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

EXHIBIT A

The COMMITTEE of 100 on the FEDERAL CITY
founded 1923

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COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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ELIZABETH SOLOMON
KIRKWOOD WHITE
BARBARA ZARTMAN

PROJECT COORDINATOR
GREGORY RHETT

ADMINISTRATOR
TERRY D. HEWES

October 5, 1999

PLEASE REPLY TO:
TERSH BOASBERG
1800 MASS. AVE., NW
SUITE 600
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
202-828-4333
FAX 202-828-2185

Dear Sir or Madam:

The Committee of 100 was founded in 1923 with the express purpose of preserving and implementing the concepts of the L'Enfant and McMillan Commission Plans for the Nation's Capital.

During the course of hearings on the proposed National World War II Memorial, we have testified continuously about our concern over the destructive effect that this Memorial as designed will have on the McMillan concept of the National Mall. We hoped that instructions given by the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) and the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) in 1998 would lead to a design less objectionable for the site. The latest approval by both the CFA and NCPC earlier this year, however, was clearly a step backward. Reluctantly we have come to the conclusion that we must continue to actively oppose the construction of this Memorial in its present form.

We urge all of you who have been involved in the design and the review processes to take another look at this proposed Memorial. We ask that you halt the design process until the many well thought-out comments, made throughout the review process, by both commissioners and the general public, have been properly addressed and have been widely presented to the American Public. This site demands a memorial that truly honors our country, all American citizens who contributed to that epic victory, and still respects the Mall itself. We strongly believe that as it stands today, the proposed Memorial violates the historic concept and meaning of the National Mall.

In approving the Rainbow Pool site in the fall of 1995, the CFA and NCPC gave the highest honor to this Memorial, that of representing the only event of the 20th century to be located on the main axis of the National Mall. A recent declaration of the members of the Joint Task Force on Memorials makes its significance clear: "The great cross-axis of the Mall forms one of the world's premier examples of civic art, which itself is a monument to democracy." Here the nation commemorates its history and celebrates our national ideals and democratic principles. But the memorial designers have failed to understand this unique role of the Mall. They have designed a memorial that alters the symbolic power and public uses of this most sacred national landscape.

The difficulties in designing a Memorial for the middle of the National Mall have caused more attention to be put into site fit than into the content of the Memorial itself. The designer says he is going to "add meaning" with inscriptions and iconography. This is ludicrous. The elements and symbols "added" in 1998 and 1999 are ones which citizens and the press have decried as inappropriate – triumphal arches, pillars with wreaths, eternal flame, and a sarcophagus. Using these symbols which evoke imperial historical associations will irrevocably change the meaning and symbology of the entire National Mall.

The Memorial's message content quite simply does not reflect the spirit of the American people, either under arms abroad or at work in the defense effort at home. Triumphal arches and a "sacred precinct" are symbols of military valor and loss. It should be clear to all that our national military cemetery must remain across the Potomac in Arlington.

As mentioned earlier, when the latest design was submitted for approval it ignored the multitude of recommendations from both the CFA and the NCPC. In a letter from May 26, 1998, Chairman J. Carter Brown wrote that the Commissioners "felt quite strongly that the gateways [the triumphal arches] would be better rendered in metallic outline. This would accomplish a greater transparency" and "allow the space and views to flow through better." Also in 1998 the NCPC strongly recommended that pedestrian access be opened at the western end of the Memorial. However, the latest design is even more monumental and intrusive. The arches are taller and broader, the grass panels have been removed, no access has been opened at the west, and fifty-six stone pillars have been added on top of the seven-foot enclosing walls. The result is a glaring field of masonry stretching from tree line to tree line across the entire width of the Mall. The design has continued to grow progressively worse over time, and, to date, the federal reviewing commissions have been unable to stem this process.

The so-called sacred precinct is at the heart of the problem; even Chairman Brown expressed misgivings about its sarcophagus and wreaths in his letter of May 25, 1999. When such a pivotal concept is wrong, the only thing to do is reconsider the design. Remove the sarcophagus and the entire "sacred precinct". Restore the green landscape and its grand vistas. In addition, eliminate the triumphal arches, pillars, and other inappropriate symbols. One possible alternative would be to return to the Rainbow Pool as the centerpiece of the Memorial. This would solve several problems with the design's relationship to the Mall. It would provide a central symbol that works with the existing pastoral character of the site and the meaning of the National Mall. It would remove the justification for paving the Mall and closing off the western access. In addition, it could meet the two-fold aims of the sponsor by providing on the main Mall axis an open and unobstructed "forum of democracy" that Ambassador Haydn Williams has spoken of. It would also allow a place for private reflection in the more secluded surrounds of the trees.

The National Mall is already a work of civic art with an established and complete meaning. Whatever is placed on it must reflect that meaning. As a symbol of the American spirit rising to meet one of the defining events of the twentieth century, this National World War II Memorial design totally misses the mark.

This Memorial will be the subject of intense national and international scrutiny. Teachers, schoolchildren, veterans, tourists, historians, architects and planners, citizens old and young, and politicians of all stripes will look to the Memorial as our national statement on the single most significant event of the twentieth century. In the Mall's great landscape of our national principles, hopes and dreams, what will this Memorial say about that history, about our ideals in the twentieth

century, and about our legacy to future generations? These are questions that we must answer now, before this travesty is built and it is too late.

Sincerely yours,

Tersh Boasberg
Chairman

Dorn C. McGrath, Jr.
Former Chairman, 1987-1996

David Grinnell
Former Chairman, 1983-1987

Marion K. Schlefer
Former Chairman, 1978-1983

cc: Members of the Commission of Fine Arts
Members of the National Capital Planning Commission
Members of the National Capital Memorials Commission
Members of the American Battle Monuments Commission
Members of the World War II Memorial Advisory Board
Members of the Competition Design Jury for the National World War II Memorial
Members of the Architect-Engineer Evaluation Board for the World War II Memorial
Senator Robert Dole, National Chairman of the World War II Memorial Campaign
Frederick W. Smith, National Co-Chairman of the World War II Memorial
Robert Stanton, Director, National Park Service
Arnold Goldstein, Superintendent, National Capital Parks-Central
John Hale, Superintendent, National Capital Parks-East
Terry Carlstrom, Superintendent, National Capital Region
Erin Broadbent, Superintendent, National Mall
President William J. Clinton
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Richard Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Charles Atherton, Executive Secretary, The Commission of Fine Arts
Signers of Senator Robert Kerrey's (D-NE) 1997 letter concerning the Rainbow Pool site
Signers of House of Representatives 1997 letter concerning the Rainbow Pool site

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2728

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

October 8, 1999

EXHIBIT A-1

Dear Tersh:

I am in receipt of your round-robin letter of October 5 on the design of the World War II Memorial. I am delighted by its expression of the importance of this memorial and what it commemorates, and the sense your letter gives of an acceptance of that site's appropriateness to the centrality of World War II in the American experience

For convenient reference, I have numbered your paragraphs sequentially, and would like to give you a Fine Arts Commission perspective on these issues.

(1.) We are of course pleased by the track record of the Committee of 100 in its interest in "preserving and implementing the concepts of the L'Enfant and McMillan Commission Plans." We like to think the Commission of Fine Arts, which was statutorily created basically for this purpose, shares these concerns. As to the connection of these plans to the proposed World War II Memorial, it is often overlooked that the L'Enfant Plan indicated the Potomac River (or its swampy edge) at the location of the present site, and so is irrelevant for these discussions. The McMillan Plan, on the contrary, developed that whole area west of the Washington Monument in a very elaborate design, with a great deal of masonry and many level changes and water features, extending across the Mall with far more structure than anything currently proposed. From the beginning, the implied cross axis of the "Rainbow Pool" has been retained, even though a planned pool that would have provided a far more pronounced cross-axis a bit further west along the Reflecting Pool was never built.

(2.) See the reference to the "McMillan concept" above.

(3.) We will of course be taking more looks at design details in the course of the design review process. We believe the American public has been generously and frequently informed on the issues, both on national television and in national newspapers and newsmagazines. We could not agree more strongly that this site "demands a memorial that truly honors our country and all American citizens who contributed to that epic victory." We are somewhat puzzled as to what you mean by the "historic concept and meaning" of the Mall, as addressed below.

(4.) We are in total agreement as to the importance of the Mall and its great east-west axis, and the extent to which "here the nation commemorates its history and celebrates our national ideals and democratic principles." We might posit that World War II has something to do with the history of the United States, and even something to do with preserving our national ideals and democratic principles against the imminent threat of totalitarian and racist domination. Otherwise, over half-a-million Americans would have died in vain. It is very hard to understand what is meant by altering the "symbolic power" of the Mall, if it is agreed

that this event occurred in defense of the same ideals promulgated and defended by others already commemorated in that great space, notably General, and later President George Washington; the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the black soldiers of our Revolutionary War; Commander-in-Chief and President Abraham Lincoln; General and later President U.S. Grant and his soldiers; and combatants in World War I, the Vietnam War, and the Korean War.

As the inscriptions and iconography have not yet been reviewed, we cannot comment specifically on the degree of meaning they will help convey. As with the Gettysburg Address in the Lincoln Memorial, or the quotations from Roosevelt in the FDR Memorial, and the statuary in each, we believe that meaning added by such elements can be far from "ludicrous." The arches are tucked well back behind the axial lines of trees, and serve to help frame and reinforce the central axis and its vista. The extent to which they can be interpreted as triumphal would seem consonant with your reference in paragraph three to World War II as an "epic victory."

If it is to be a memorial, the motif of a wreath would seem apposite. The pillars we found an improvement over the previous design, in the sense of strength they will connote. Each will bear the name of one of the states or territories, and so together they symbolize the unity – to an extent perhaps unprecedented before or after– with which this nation rallied around our democratic ideals, and will give each citizen who visits a piece of the memorial with which they can specifically relate. From a visual point of view, the pillars are designed in such a way as to allow transparency and radial views through to the woods on either side.

The torch of freedom purposely is not pretending to be "an eternal flame" like those on the Etoile in Paris and here at the JFK grave site, but a tall torch, coming up out of a crater, symbolizing the triumph of light over darkness, and embodying the ideals for which the war was fought. It carries with it the concept of passing the torch to future generations, so this becomes something more than a commemoration of a single generation of veterans and citizens who saved our country.

This Commission, too, was worried about the proposed cenotaph (which was specifically designed as being not a tomb, but a stand-in for those who are *not* buried there), by virtue of some perhaps misreading it as a sarcophagus, and we are hopeful that those responsible can come up with a different solution. However, the idea of the "sacred precinct" would seem totally consonant with the *gravitas* and significance of such a memorial, and will help define the space (much as the lowering of the ground plane does in the Vietnam Memorial), and differentiate it from the recreational areas where people throw frisbees and jog.

The loose use of the word "imperial" appears to us ironic. This design is for a memorial whose vertical dimensions are modest–some think much too modest–in relation to the principal visual features of the Mall. It will serve to focus attention, in one direction, on the great Lincoln Memorial, which is based on a temple form inherited from the Roman Empire, and, in the other, on an obelisk, used by autocratic pharoahs and oligarchic priests for

some 3,000 years. Yet no one questions the appropriateness of co-opting these visual traditions in the great architectural continuum that is the hallmark of our capital city.

(5.) If this is to be a memorial, it should help people remember those who died in the service of our ideals and our survival as a democratic nation. As indicated above, this kind of sacrifice is implicit in virtually all the memorials on the Mall.

(6.) It is true that I hinted to the Battle Monuments Commission that they should explore the possibility of a metallic solution to the arches. In retrospect, I believe that this might have turned out to be either clunky or frivolous. Two gazebos, in retrospect, are probably not appropriate there and, as one of the veterans put it, "World War II was not a walk in the park."

Great thought has been given to the question of pedestrian access at the west end of the memorial in addition to the ramps just a few feet away. It is crucial to remember that the current pedestrian route has to go out and around the edges of the Rainbow Pool, so that the basic route will remain the same. From an aesthetic and symbolic point of view, it would be a great shame to have the space leaking out at the west end. Furthermore, to satisfy the Disabilities Act requirements, one would have to insert additional long, presumably zig-zagging ramps at that point, which would be wholly disruptive to the architectural integrity of the design. As it is expected there will be ceremonies there, and one needs to encourage contemplation, the idea of providing a shortcut for the hurried tourist runs counter to the mood and significance of the memorial as a whole.

Great study was given to including some grass around the pool. A great deal more grass has been provided in the gently sloping area that connects the pool to 17th Street. From a practical point of view, however, the Park Service has learned from their experience at the Vietnam Memorial, where they had to pave over the area of high foot- traffic, the grass would probably end up not looking very well. One has to remember that the principal area will not be paving, but water, as it is now, and that from most points on the Mall (except from the top of the Washington Monument!), and all points adjoining the Mall, the lowered paved area will simply not be visible. It is of course a misnomer to say that the memorial stretches "across the entire width of the Mall," as the curved stands of elms are being retained, and everything north and south of them will remain green.

As to the central axial vista, it has been scrupulously left open, with the pillars stopping well short of it. As the plane of the pool and its grounds have progressively been raised, and an amphitheater-like capability is now provided by the slope from 17th street (both changes accommodating public comment), it is difficult to understand the charge that the design has become progressively worse or the implication that there has been no public interaction.

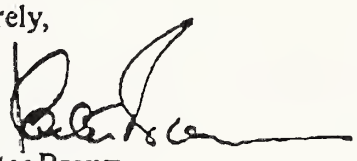
(7.) Many points in paragraph seven have already been dealt with, but it is hard to understand why the Rainbow Pool will not forever be the "centerpiece of the memorial." The fountains will be restored and enhanced, and one should visualize an improved water play being the dominant vertical feature of the design. There will be opportunities for

contemplation in the trees, and one needs to recognize the very small percentage of surface that this memorial will provide, as compared to the breadth and length of the National Mall, stretching as it does from Capitol Hill to the Potomac River, and adjoining in the monumental heart the very large green areas that go south to the end of Haines Point.

(8.) Paragraph eight brings us back to this whole question of meaning, which we have tried to address. Ultimately, I imagine this becomes a subjective reaction, and will always be colored by anyone who believes that war is too unpleasant a thing for us to be reminded about, and that it would be better to leave the Reflecting Pool as is, so that one can stand at its edge and look out at the traffic zipping back and forth on Independence Avenue or 17th Street. Some visitors to Washington have expressed their exasperation with the vastness and monotony of the Mall. In one instance, Joseph Albers, then chairman of the design department at Yale (and admittedly before more recent improvements such as Constitution Gardens and the National Gallery's Sculpture Garden) remarked to me that the trouble with Washington was that "it is a city of space, but no spaces." Are we really to believe that the existing Mall is absolutely perfect?

(9.) We of course concur completely about the significance and educational potential of this memorial and its legacy. Honest people can and always will differ in matters of aesthetics. Nostalgia for the status quo is always with us, as is resistance to change. However, a site and design that has been endorsed by leading figures in the architectural community, like Hugh Hardy, David Childs, or Bill Lacy; by architectural critics of the distinction of Robert Campbell or Ada Louise Huxtable; by both the statutory reviewing commissions as well as the National Park Service; by seventy-six signatories in the Senate (including an early critic, Senator Robert Kerry); and by the thousands of donors who have been moved to contribute already more than $75 million to the project, it seems that the word "travesty" is perhaps somewhat exaggerated.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Tersh Boasberg, Chairman
The Committee of 100
1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036

cc: Members of the Commission of Fine Arts
Members of the National Capital Planning Commission
Members of the National Capital Memorials Commission
Members of the American Battle Monuments Commission

Members of the World War II Memorial Advisory Board
Members of the Competition Design Jury for the National World War II Memorial
Members of the Architect-Engineer Evaluation Board for the World War II Memorial
Senator Robert Dole, National Chairman of the World War II Memorial Campaign
Frederick W. Smith, National Co-Chairman of the World War II Memorial
Robert Stanton, Director, National Park Service
Arnold Goldstein, Superintendent, National Parks-Central
John Hale, Superintendent, National Capital Parks-East
Terry Carlstrom, Superintendent, National Capital Region
Erin Broadbent, Superintendent, National Mall
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Richard Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Charles Atherton, Executive Secretary, The Commission of Fine Arts

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EXHIBIT A-2

27 July 2000

Dear Ambassador Williams:

It was a pleasure to see you during the Commission's special session of its 20 July 2000 meeting in the Department of the Interior auditorium to review the designs for the architectural, landscape and site planning elements for the National World War II Memorial. The members unanimously approved the design (with the few exclusions mentioned below) and voted unanimously to reaffirm the selection of the Rainbow Pool site.

Specifically, the Commission considered changes since the last submission one by one, and its approval included the following developments: enlarged grass panels on the eastern slope; "the Wall of Freedom"; the new site for the dedication stone; the stone benches brought back to ramp walls and the detailing of the wall ends; vertical slits in arches and pillars, with rounded detail; new detailing of arches, without guilloches; widened fountains north and south; more forceful side waterfalls on the western end; the revised columns for the "baldacchinos"; the developed laurels alternating wheat and oak; the rope design expressing unity of the states and territories; the revised detailing of stonework in the plaza; the range of stone materials as reviewed on site (with some reservations as to sufficient color saturation in the greens); and the landscape design, restricting the palette to green and white.

The lighting design was questioned by several members, and a request for additional study was made to insure that the intensity and overall level of light is kept balanced within the context of the Mall. The concern is that the Memorial not be overly illuminated. Our experience is that regardless of the capabilities of computer modeling, final lighting intensity decisions need to be made on site after construction, so that from the beginning maximum flexibility, including possible dimmer capability, needs to be built in. The appearance of the fixtures and how they are incorporated into the memorial should be carefully detailed. Future submissions should include fixture selection as well as placement.

The members felt that the individual stars on the Freedom Wall should not have a uniform machine-made look. They should have a hand-made quality with a variety of castings occurring seemingly at random. Thought will need to be given to anchoring them securely (to resist vandalism), and study given to affixing them with slight variations in angle, to enrich the play of light on them and give them more the appearance of a sculpture than an architectural element.

A request was made for more visual information on the detailing of the two functional structures to the south and of the Circle of Remembrance, whose quiet presence in an understated way should add a positive element. Although not brought up in the presentation, its paving materials should be of a better quality than the brushed-finish concrete as shown in the plans. Brushed concrete in a shady environment has a tendency to discolor quickly. Perhaps an exposed pebble aggregate, similar to the Mall's walkways, or a paving block would lend the Circle a better image and require less maintenance.

The members look forward to the review of the remaining elements, including an iconographic plan for the bas-relief panels along the memorial's east entrance prior to eventual review of the maquettes; the bases of the flagpoles; the inscriptions; any additional relief sculpture (our proclivity would be to keep it to a minimum); and a central sculptural element for the pool. Our hope is that these items to the extent possible will be presented for review before the construction groundbreaking to minimize any lingering questions.

Again, we appreciate the efforts of all who have persevered in this most important endeavor. Acknowledging and recognizing those who made such great sacrifices and protected our nation during World War II, and a celebration of the country's unity and the fundamental American ideals and values for which they struggled, is long overdue.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Ambassador F. Haydn Williams, Chairman
WWII Memorial Site and Design Committee
The American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22201

cc: Fred F. Woerner, General, U.S. Army (Ret), Chairman, ABMC
Harvey Gantt, NCPC
Robert Stanton, NPS
Terry Carlstrom, NPS-NCR
John Parsons, NPS-NCR

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EXHIBIT B

27 July 2000

Dear Mr. Gerner:

At its meeting on 20 July 2000, the Commission reviewed and unanimously approved the preliminary designs for the replacement Woodrow Wilson Bridge. The members did question the sight-lines from the new bridge and suggested they were worth additional study. It was felt that the vehicular guardrails may be too solid and too high to allow views to the city and the river when crossing the bridge in an average automobile. We would hope that the vistas up and down the river will be preserved for those riding in a standard sedan and that they will not have the feeling of driving in a concrete trough. Perhaps lowering the concrete guardrails and topping them with an open metal railing would solve this problem. We would welcome detailed sight-line studies from a variety of vehicles.

The members look forward to the next presentation by the design team for the designs of the approach interchanges and public amenities, and to the review of the final design and construction documents for the new bridge when ready.

As always, the staff is available to assist you and the design team should questions arise.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

John A. Gerner, Project Manager
US Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Woodrow Wilson Bridge Center
1800 Duke Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

cc: Robert Healy, Maryland State Highway Administration
Thomas Mohler, Potomac Crossing Consultants

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EXHIBIT C

27 July 2000

Dear Ms. Kayon:

During its meeting 20 July 2000, the Commission reviewed two projects for the National Zoological Park: the temporary handicapped access ramp for the Panda House and the concept designs for the renovation of the Mane Restaurant.

We are happy to hear that new pandas will arrive at the Zoo in the Fall, and understand that this will require the renovation of the Panda House. As a result, the proposed handicapped access ramp, linking the interpretive space with the outdoor viewing area, will be a temporary installation. The design appears sensitive and appropriate and has received our unanimous approval.

The renovations to the Mane Restaurant will return the structure to its original "tavern" character. In general, the Commission found the proposal reasonable. An exception to this concept approval is the required addition of an elevator for handicapped access. As proposed, the elevator addition appears to be an afterthought. We recommend further study, possibly integrating the top of this addition with the roof structure of the existing building.

We look forward to reviewing the design as it develops.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Michelle Kayon
Chief, Project Management
Facilities, Management and Construction
Smithsonian Institution
National Zoological Park
Washington DC 20008-2598

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EXHIBIT D

27 July 2000

Dear Mr. Earle:

The Commission considered the proposal for the "Main Gate Entrance Signs" at its 18 May 2000 meeting and at that time recommended changes to the design submitted and requested a mockup on-site to evaluate their placement and sight lines. On 27 June 2000 several of the members visited the site to assess the mockup. During the Commission's 20 July 2000 meeting the members reported on their findings, and it was felt that the proposed two "lead-in" signs were unacceptable as modeled and, perhaps, unnecessary. The mockup revealed that the signs were much too large and out of character with the surrounding neighborhood.

It was suggested that a survey of signs along this section of Massachusetts Avenue may help in determining the appropriate proportions and placement for the Observatory's signs. If the two "lead-in" signs are greatly reduced in size and, in keeping with our previous recommendation, all three signs are externally illuminated with surface-mounted lettering, a new proposal could be considered. We ask that you submit a revised proposal for review when ready. As always, the staff is available for assistance should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Lawrence P. Earle
Department of the Navy
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake
Washington Navy Yard Building 2122
901 M Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20374-5018

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EXHIBIT E

26 July 2000

Dear Mr. Finberg:

As you may know, last week's Commission meeting of 20 July 2000 had a very full agenda with the majority of the day devoted to the review of the World War II Memorial. Unfortunately, the members did not review the GSA's submission for the installation of new rooftop cooling equipment on the Federal Trade Commission Building. Subsequent to the meeting, we have determined that the chillers and the changes to the roof to accommodate this equipment would not be visible from public space. It was felt that the submission did not need to be held until September's meeting, and that the project may proceed since there were no objections to it as proposed.

We commend your staff on working with our staff and for keeping us informed on the development of this proposal. If you have any questions please let us know.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

Mr. Jack Finberg
Special Assistant for Regional Coordination
U.S. General Services Administration
National Capitol Region
301 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20407-0002

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EXHIBIT F

27 July 2000

Dear Mr. Johnson:

At its meeting on 20 July the Commission of Fine Arts formally approved the designs for the Father Hesburgh Congressional Gold Medal, subject to the comments and recommendations noted in our letter to you dated 30 June.

The Commission regrets that the Mint's time constraints made it impossible for the Commission's advice to be considered.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable Jay W. Johnson
Director, United States Mint
801 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

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EXHIBIT G

27 July 2000

Dear Mr. Finberg:

During its meeting 20 July 2000, the Commission reviewed and approved the proposed installation of cellular antennas at the West Heating Plant, located at 1021 29th Street, NW. The nine antennas, in groups of three, for AT&T Wireless PCS, Inc. will be installed flush mounted to the penthouse and to the screening wall on the roof. The 51-inch tall antennas will be painted to match the color of the background material.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Jack Finberg
Special Assistant for Regional Coordination
U.S. General Services Administration
National Capital Region
301 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20407-0001

cc. Mr. Edward L. Donohue

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EXHIBIT H

27 July 2000

Dear Mr. Inzeo:

At its meeting on 20 July the Commission of Fine Arts reviewed and approved a design for the EEOC's new logo.

The members think you have a handsome design and were particularly impressed by the thorough presentation of the various applications and color possibilities.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Nicholas M. Inzeo
Deputy Legal Counsel
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Washington, D.C. 20507

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EXHIBIT I

27 July 2000

Dear Mr. Block:

During its meeting of 20 July 2000, the Commission reviewed and approved the designs for a new stadium and site improvements at the Anacostia Senior High School on 16th and R streets, Southeast. The members found the proposal reasonable and, considering current conditions, absolutely necessary. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact the staff.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Stanley N. Block, P.E.
Chief, Design Management Branch
Engineering Division
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21203-1715

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EXHIBIT J

27 July 2000

Dear Mr. Block:

During its meeting of 20 July 2000, the Commission reviewed a concept design for the replacement gymnasium at the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School. As you know, the new facility faces the African American Civil War Memorial and Museum directly across U Street. Given this sensitive location, the members believe that every effort should be made to provide the community with a design equal to the location.

The Commission finds that the design approach for the new gymnasium is acceptable with one glaring exception: the handicapped access ramps at the 10th Street end of the new structure. While we all recognize the necessity for providing access to the disabled, the proposed ramps become the dominant architectural element of the project, a circumstance the Commission cannot approve. It is recommended that another solution be found, perhaps something as simple as providing a wheelchair lift.

Another element of the proposal in need of adjustment is the location of the two satellite dishes. Rather than placed on the roof of the lower section of the addition, where they would become obvious features on Vermont Avenue, the Commission recommends placing the dishes on the higher gymnasium roof toward the back. While they may be more readily apparent from a distance, the dishes will be less visible from nearby vantage points.

Should any questions arise before the final presentation, the staff is available to accommodate you.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Stanley N. Block, P.E.
Chief, Design Management Branch
Engineering Division
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21203-1715

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EXHIBIT K

27 July 2000

Dear Ms. Aguda:

During its meeting 20 July 2000, the Commission reviewed and approved the proposed renovation of the Westminster Street Playground at 907-913 Westminster Street, NW, in the Northern Shaw Historic District. The detailing of the proposed iron fence, the paving pattern, the playground equipment, the fiber mulch playing surface, and the proposed landscaping are approved.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Ms. Mila Aguda
Project Manager
Government of the District of Columbia
Department of Housing and Community Development
801 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

cc. Mr. Chuck Baxter, Westminster Neighborhood Association
Mr. Christian Gonzalez, President, ITC Development Corp.

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EXHIBIT L

27 July 2000

Dear Mr. Williams:

The Commission was pleased to see you during its meeting of 20 July 2000 for the conceptual design review of the proposed escalator canopy program. The members were unanimous in their disapproval of the submitted concept design. It was felt that the design of the canopy presented was not of the same caliber as the architecture of the Metro system and was too contrasting in style and form. As this canopy is to be used throughout the Metro system, its design should be of the highest quality. It should have a unique form bestowing a distinctive identity--a signature feature--similar to what the station canopies in Paris or Bilbao achieve for their subway system. It was suggested that a study of other subway systems, here and abroad, be conducted to illustrate how important these structures will be to the fabric of the Washington metropolitan area and the Metro system.

Perhaps the best approach to developing a truly inspiring design would be through either an open or limited design competition.

As always, the staff is available to assist you and the WMATA Board should questions arise.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Ronald A. D. Williams, P.E.
Manager of Field Operations
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
600 Fifth Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001

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EXHIBIT M

27 July 2000

Dear Admiral McKinney:

At its meeting on 20 July the Commission of Fine Arts reviewed and approved the design for the third new bronze sculptural plaque to be added to the Navy Memorial: "Engineering Duty Officers at Naval Shipyards". We were happy to meet Ms. Liebermann from your staff and the sculptor, Toby Mendez.

The members were pleased with the design and noted especially the absence of areas of excessively high relief; we think Mr. Mendez's panel will make a fine addition to the Navy Memorial.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Admiral Henry C. McKinney (Ret.)
Navy Memorial Foundation
701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 123
Washington, D.C. 20004-2608

20 July 2000 EXHIBIT N

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE
AGENDA ITEM EXHIBIT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 00-059	770 5th Street, NW Avalon Bay Communities, Inc.	New 12 story apartment building - Concept

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed 12 story apartment building as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 18 July 2000. Recommend placing the street front windows as far back into the wall openings as possible to give the building added texture and using lighter colored brick for the two recessed sections flanking the projecting center section to highlight verticality and to break up the monolithic appearance of the 5th Street facade. File new submission of working drawings, including details, and materials with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

S.L. 00-091	2807 Chesterfield Place, NW	New single family dwelling - Concept

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed single family residence as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 July 2000. File new submission of working drawings, including details, materials and landscape plan with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

S.L. 00-101	5810 Oregon Avenue, NW	New single family dwelling - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed single family dwelling as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 11 July 2000.